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A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, *Editor*

Volume 37, No. 7 Contents for July, 1930 *Whole No. 237*

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The August CRISIS will be our 19th Education Number. We want the records of all colored college graduates in the United States. We want the photographs of any of those who have achieved distinction in their college course. We want the photographs of all who have received the higher degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy. Do not wait for us to write you. Write us. This is the most important educational record of the year.

As the Crow Flies

AFTER all, the naked manhood of Paul Robeson *would* scare Philadelphia.—Dr. Langmuir says that we cannot find out what the *atom* is really like. It makes up matter and matter is an "abstraction". Shades of Kant, Hegel, Royce, and William James!—We Americans are so fast and busy that we kill ninety fellow-citizens with our *automobiles* every day. What land can beat our efficiency?—In *England,* 1,739,500 people are out of work. In *Germany,* 2,500,000 are out of work. In the *United States,* we don't know.—Talk about being slick, that business of stealing the Dodges' expense accounts from *Poiret* and facing them with it at the Custom's dock, caps the climax.—England and Egypt cannot agree on the ownership of the *Sudan,* and economically the Sudan dominates Egypt. Therefore, England and Egypt cannot agree on the ownership of Egypt.—And now for another witch hunt. The *Reds* and Yellows and Pinks are undermining morality in these United States. It is suspected that they are responsible for the lynching in Texas, the primary in Pennsylvania, and the censorship in Boston. Let's get them.—The new *tariff* is almost ready. It will raise the cost of chickens 10c, potatoes 75c, beef 6c, sugar 2c, and your whole grocery bill $28 a year. In return for this, we will have enough more millionaires to raise the average of wealth far above France, England or Germany. Persons who don't like this country can get out.—*Mussolini* is playing the Bull in the European china shop: "Down with France," "Up with the Roman Empire," and "To Hell with everybody!" seems to be his bright and alluring program. The Italians are cheering themselves hoarse.—Aristide Briand has planned a *Pan-Europe* to offset the Monroe Doctrine, Russia and Pan-Asia. It is a big idea but Italy won't play. And England is waiting for the cat to jump.—All hail *Eugene Roy,* the new President of Haiti.—Black hands buried the putrid bodies of white American *soldiers* in France. Black mothers cannot go with white mothers to look at their graves.—*France* gives Syria a Constitution with president and parliament. *Great Britain* rebuffs the Arabs and shoots the Indians.—The monopoly of the air under the *Radio Corporation* of America is about complete. The United States Government has just heard about it.—Jew-baiting in *Rumania* has arisen to the dimensions of a major sport.—*Golden Samarkand* has been linked to Russia, not only with a thousand miles of railroad, but with education and fair play.—*Fritjof Nansen* of the Arctic is dead. He might have been a mere King.—We are not beginning to crow, but we rise to remark that Mr. *Grundy* of Pennsylvania voted to confirm Judge Parker and in the ensuing primary, he lost the senatorial nomination to Davis by 250,000 votes. Also, there are in Pennsylvania by our own private census, something in the neighborhood of 250,000 Negro voters.—With steamships carrying from two to three thousand immigrants at $50 a head they made enough profit to pay for the luxuries of first class passengers; and that goes not only for steamships, but for most of the luxuries of this world.—And two thousand years ago Vergil was born to plague humanity!

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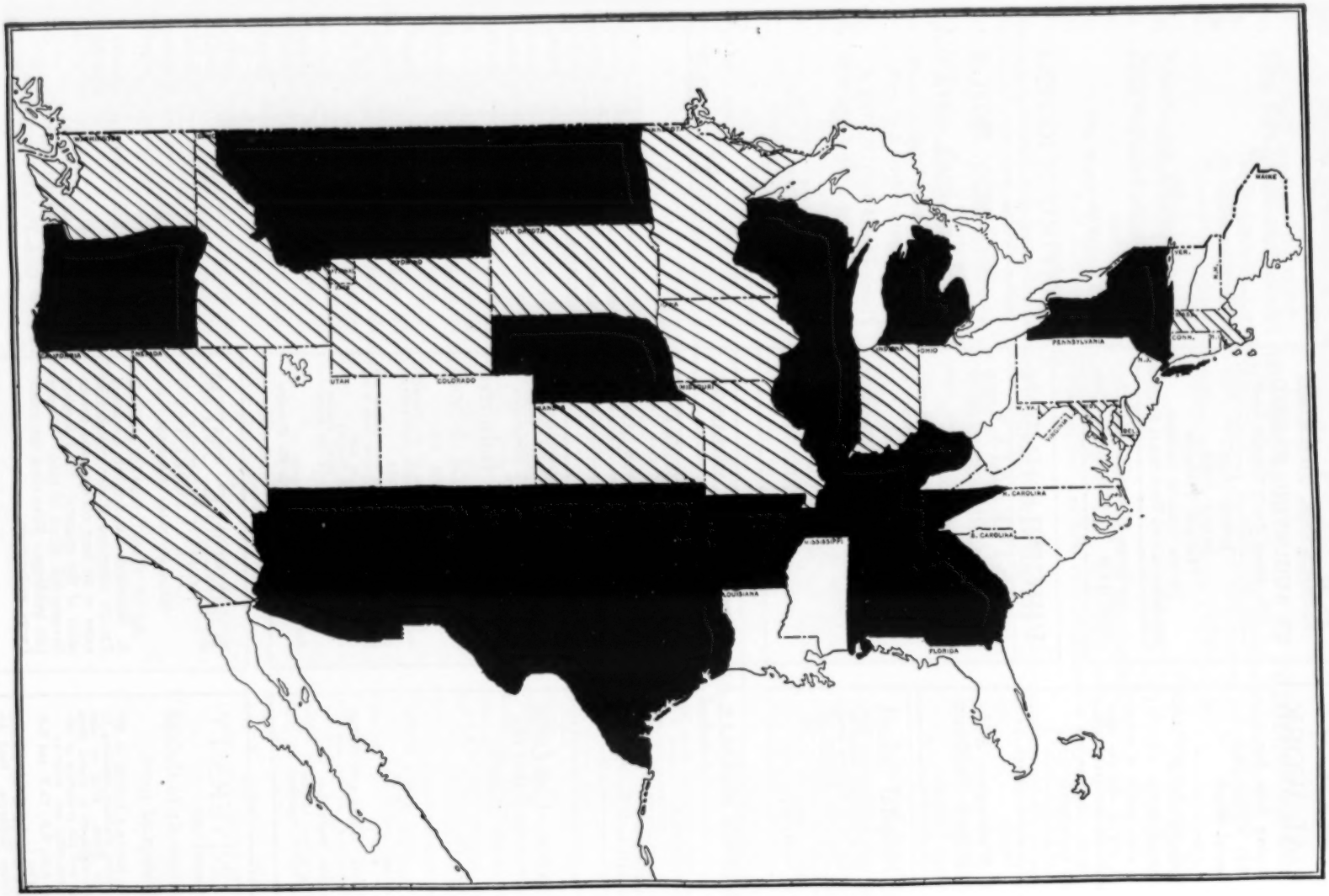


THE PARKER VOTE

Each state is shaded according to the vote of its two Senators on the confirmation of Judge Parker:
The black states = Pro-Negro + Pro-Labor + Solid South.
The white states = Pro-Hoover + "Lily-White" + Conservative vote.
The shaded states = Vote evenly divided.

The Defeat of Judge Parker

By W. E. B. DU BOIS

ON March 21, 1930, President Hoover sent to the Senate for confirmation the nomination of John Johnston Parker of North Carolina, Circuit Judge of the United States Court, Fourth Circuit, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Senate considered this confirmation from April 22 to May 6. Protests were made by the American Federation of Labor and the N. A. A. C. P., and various Senators voiced opposition. On the other hand, strong commendation of Judge Parker was made by many Northern and Southern newspapers and by the Senators of his own state, both of whom were Democrats, while he was a Republican. Other interests and persons commended him. On April 21 the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on confirmation, 10 to 6. The question came to a vote in the Senate May 7, and confirmation was refused. There follows a story of the reaction which this rejection has had, as voiced by editorials in the press of the country.

The scene in the Senate on the day of voting was significant.

"Only those in the Senate at the time," says the Wichita, Kans., *Eagle*, "realized to the full the electric atmosphere which surrounded the Parker rollcall. Not in years has there been in either House a more palpitating session. Every vote counted. As each Senator voiced his sentiment by the simple word which cast the die, a separate story was suggested. For instance, this was the case when Blease, the South Carolina fire-eater, cast the first Democratic vote for Parker who had berated the Negro race. So on down the list each vote was pregnant with significance, involving in almost all the votes cast the indivdual's deepest and often unexpressed convictions of the fundamentals of the Republic."

The result of that vote is now well-known. Judge Parker was refused confirmation by a vote of 41 to 39. In addition, there were 8 Senators paired in favor, and 8 paired against him, making the total choice of the Senate 47 in favor and 49 against.

HOW SENATORS VOTED ON PARKER

FOR CONFIRMATION—47

REPUBLICANS—29

Allen (Kas.)	Keyes (N. H.)
Baird (N. J.)	McCulloch (O.)
Bingham (Conn.)	Metcalf (R. I.)
Dale (Vt.)	Oddie (Nev.)
Fess (O.)	Patterson (Mo.)
Gillett (Mass.)	Reed (Pa.)
Goldsborough (Md.)	Shortridge (Cal.)
Gould (Me.)	Smoot (Utah)
Greene (Vt.)	Sullivan (Wyo.)
Hale (Me.)	Thomas (Ida.)
Hastings (Del.)	Townsend (Del.)
Hatfield (W. Va.)	Walcott (Conn.)
Hebert (R. I.)	Waterman (Col.)
Jones (Wash.)	Watson (Ind.)
Kean (N. J.)	

The following Senators have Negro constituents in considerable if not large numbers and against the expressed wishes of these constituents they voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker. They come up for re-election as follows:

Fall of 1930

Baird of New Jersey
Gillett of Massachusetts
Hastings of Delaware
McCulloch of Ohio
Grundy of Pennsylvania
Goff of West Virginia

Fall of 1932

Allen of Kansas
Bingham of Connecticut
Shortridge of California
Watson of Indiana

Fall of 1934

Kean of New Jersey
Fess of Ohio
Goldsborough of Maryland
Hatfield of West Virginia
Patterson of Missouri
Reed of Pennsylvania
Townsend of Delaware
Walcott of Connecticut

Paste this in your hat and keep it there until November, 1934.

Paired in favor—5

Goff (W. Va.)	Phipps (Colo.)
Norbeck (S. D.)	Grundy (Pa.)
Moses (N. H.)	

DEMOCRATS—10

Blease (S. C.)	Ransdell (La.)
Broussard (La.)	Simmons (N. C.)
Glass (Va.)	Steck (Ia.)
Harrison (Miss.)	Stephens (Miss.)
Overman (N. C.)	Swanson (Va.)

Paired in favor—3

Fletcher (Fla.)	Smith (S. C.)
King (Utah)	

AGAINST CONFIRMATION—49

REPUBLICANS—17

Blaine (Wis.)	La Follette (Wis.)
Borah (Ida.)	Norris (Neb.)
Capper (Kas.)	Nye (N. D.)
Couzens (Mich.)	Pine (Okla.)
Cutting (N. M.)	Robinson (Ind.)
Deneen (Ill.)	Schall (Minn.)
Frazier (N. D.)	Steiwer (Ore.)
Howell (Nebr.)	Vanderberg (Mich.)
Johnson (Cal.)	

Paired against—5

Brookhart (Iowa)	McNary (Oregon)
Glenn (Ill.)	Robsion (Ky.)
McMaster (S. D.)	

DEMOCRATS—23

Ashurst (Ariz.)	Kendrick (Wyo.)
Barkley (Ky.)	McKeller (Tenn.)
Black (Ala.)	Pitman (Nev.)
Bratton (N. M.)	Robinson (Ark.)
Brock (Tenn.)	Sheppard (Tex.)
Caraway (Ark.)	Trammell (Fla.)
Connally (Tex.)	Tydings (Md.)
Copeland (N. Y.)	Wagner (N. Y.)
Dill (Wash.)	Walsh (Mass.)
Harris (Ga.)	Walsh (Mont.)
Hawes (Mo.)	Wheeler (Mont.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	

Paired against—3

Heflin (Ala.)	Thomas (Okla.)
George (Ga.)	

FARMER-LABOR—1

Shipstead (Minn.)

TO what was this decision mainly due? On this point there is naturally difference of opinion. On the whole, the strongest opinion both of reporters and newspaper editors is that the vote was due more to the influence of the Negro than to any other single factor. The Montgomery, Ala., *Advertizer*, expresses a widespread judgment:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People laid John Johnson Parker low. He had other effective opposition, but it was this organization that broke his back. Judge Parker is a Lily White Republican from a southern state, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has long been hostile to Lily Whitism.

The Chicago, Ill., *News*, says:

"Perhaps the most striking feature of the Senate's action, all things considered, is the proof it affords that the constitutional rights of the Negroes are not to be treated lightly by any citzen who aspires to federal honors. It may be said, indeed, that the rejection of Judge Parker has advanced the colored race politically throughout the country."

The New York *Evening Post* says in an editorial entitled "A Negro Rejection".

"To us it seems that the Negro issue was the decisve consideration. The other issues entered into the case. They swayed their various blocs of votes. But the threat of the organized Negro vote was the influence that swayed enough 'regular' Republicans to defeat confirmation."

The *Christian Science Monitor* calls this vote "The first national demonstration of the Negro's power since Reconstruction days." But the Topeka, Kansas, *Capital*, reminds us that the nomination of Judge Hook of Kansas was withdrawn by President Taft because of the opposition of Negro voters.

The Springfield, Mass., *News* says that the Negroes "made a brave fight and their victory is a handsome one", while the President of Lincoln University reminds the New York *Evening Post* that this situation, as contrasted with Chief Justice Taney's decision in 1857, "is a striking illustration of the remarkable and rapid progress of the Negro."

THAT there were other elements in the defeat of Judge Parker is manifest, and some papers emphasize these. There was, for instance, the opposition of organized labor; there was the fear of Southern Democrats that this nomination would tend further to disrupt the Solid South;

and there was the determination of the West to liberalize the Supreme Court. All these motives had influence. And yet, it was the Negro influence which curiously enough in the end solidified the opposition. For instance, the correspondent of the New York *Outlook* writes:

"The strangest and most significant feature of the protest against Judge Parker is that labor's voice has fallen on deaf ears. For all the effect Mr. Green's critcism is having, he might never have made it. It is the resentment of the colored race against Parker's remarks anent their unreadiness to bear the burdens and responsibilities of the ballot that led goose-step Republicans to get out of line with their President."

The liberal West voted largely against Parker, but it was not moved by the Negro issue. It is significant that Borah, who once attacked the 15th Amendment, in his opposition to Parker said not a single word on the Negro issue. Of all the voters, the Southern Senators were evidently the most embarassed. They were literally between the Devil and the Deep Sea. If they voted for Parker, they were voting against the Solid South; if they voted against him, they were voting in favor of the Negro. They had to decide, therefore, which thing they feared most. It is significant to note that the Border States, Kentucky and Tennessee, joined with Georgia and Alabama and the whole Southwest beyond the Mississippi, in voting to uphold the Solid South against Hoover's assault, despite the fact that this vote encouraged the political power of the Negro. On the other hand, the Eastern Border States, together with the Carolinas, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, said by their vote that they feared the Negro more than the disruption of the Solid South by Hoover and the Lily Whites. Whichever way these Senators voted, it was a bitter pill, and the repercussions in the Southern press are evident. The Norfolk, Va., *Leger-Dispatch*, cries out in indignation:

Is it conceivable that any Southern Senator will let himself be dictated to by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on such a question as the selection of a man to sit on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States? Is there a single Southern Senator who did not agree with Judge Parker—Republican though he was—when he said ten years ago that the Negro had not then reached the stage of development when he could "share the burdens and responsibilities of government"? Is there a Southern Senator who is cringing enough to let himself be whipped into line by Oscar De Priest and James Weldon Johnson?

If there is any such Senator, then God help the cause of justice in the United States and God help the South and God help the country! Justice and fair treatment for the Negroes? Yes—a thousand times, yes. Let the Negroes decide who shall and who shall not sit on the bench of the Supreme Court? No! A million times, no!

If any Southern Senator is fool enough to oppose confirmation of Judge Parker in order to embarrass the President of the United States, or because he is afraid of any organization of and for Negroes, then let him perish in his folly!

Other papers explain the vote in various ways, although admitting that the Negro issue had some weight. The New York *World*, which is afraid to support the 15th Amendment because of its attitude toward the 18th, tries to stress the unfitness of Parker for the office.

The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* admits that "Negroes scared off some Senators," but declares that this was balanced by the adherence of half the Southern Democrats; and that the failure of confirmation was due principally to the radical attack upon Parker's conservatism. But Kent of the *Baltimore Sun* notes a fact clear to many; namely, that the underlying reason for the combined opposition to Parker did not come out in the debate, and that that reason was the Negro issue.

SO much for the explanation of the matter. How now have the results been received? In the past any political victory won by Negroes has resulted in reaction and even bitter resentment on the part of numbers of whites. Something of this spirit is manifest in the Parker case. But on the whole, the attitude of a large number of conservative Americans is expressed by the New York *Times*, and the net result of their verdict is: that there was something shameful in United States Senators allowing themselves to be influenced by the threat of the Negro vote!

The *Times* says:

No principle is at stake. Only a political self-interest is driving on these Republican Senators. Full in the eye of the public they write themselves down as what they are—men afraid of doing anything to injure their own chances at the polls, even if they know it to be the right thing to do. Compared with them the Negro agitators, hot on their trail, are straightforward and honorable.

The New York *Times* editorial was widely quoted. The Richmond *Times Dispatch* commented on "the rank cowardice of those who feared the Negro vote." The Hartford *Courant* sneered at those who feared the political consequences "of incurring the displeasure of the unions and the politically organized Negroes."

The Charlotte *Observer* talked of "A lot of timid Senators at Washington" whom Negroes could "frighten." The New York *Sun* called these Senators "cheap politicians" and the fight "pitiable." To the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* the whole affair was "sordid".

Such opinions must be matters of grave reflection to the Negro, for they show the persistence of the extraordinary doctrine that no representative of the people has a right to defer to the wishes of his Negro constituents.

Let us examine this doctrine. If we admit that Negroes are men, then it was unjustifiable for Senators to follow the views of Negro voters only in case those views were wrong. If the demands of Negroes with regard to Judge Parker were unreasonable or petty they should not have prevailed. At first, this was widely assumed. There was a brave chorus that Parker had never denied the right of a Negro to vote. Local North Carolina papers, and particularly the Greensboro *News*, denied that they had ever printed or seen such a speech. Papers throughout the country took up the denial. Other papers distorted Parker words: the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* said that Parker had "merely declined to fraternize with Negroes." The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* said that "He refused to drum up the Negro vote and employ it as an organized mass." The Cincinnati *Times-Star* calls the speech "a casual remark."

Nevertheless the Parker speech of 1920 was found in the Greensboro *News* and re-published. It's clear meaning was:

A. He believed in the disfranchisement of Negroes.
B. That no Negro had ever sat in a state Republican convention that he had attended.
C. That Negroes did not wish to enter politics.
D. That the Republican Party did not wish the Negro to vote.
E. That the participation of the Negro in politics is a source of evil and danger.

After this revelation, the papers continued to misquote Parker. Even the New York *Times* said that Parker had denied the fitness of the Negro "to hold high office," and the Cincinati, *Times-Star*, said that he had merely questioned the Negro's "political capacity." The Norfolk, Va., *Pilot*, asserted that the Supreme Court by its decisions agreed with what Parker said.

Judge Parker himself in explaining his position said that his remarks had been "misinterpreted." He did not deny that the report of his speech was

substantially correct, and he did not say that he had in any way changed his point of view. Heywood Broun put the matter to him this way:

You say in your letter to this committee that you have "no prejudice whatever against the colored people"; is it possible to maintain that the members of a certain race are a source of evil and danger in politics, but that, just the same, you have no prejudice against them? Judge Parker, do you understand the meaning of ordinary English words in common usage? Can you define "prejudice"? Can you tell us what you mean by "statements alleged to have been made"?

On the other hand, most papers, North and South, frankly acknowledged that Judge Parker's speech expressed not only his own opinion but that of the whole South.

The New York *World* says that his view is the view "of nearly all white voters in the South." And the Brooklyn *Citizen* agrees with it. The Winston-Salem, N. C., *Journal* is forthright and says:

Instead of apologizing for such views as these, Judge Parker should reiterate and emphasize them. If he cannot go to the Supreme Court holding this opinion on the Negro in politics in the South, then most assuredly the South does not want him to go there. The South would prefer no representation by one who is so unwise as to think that re-entrance of Negroes into politics in the South would be best for the country and for the Negro race. A man believing that, might represent Illinois, but he could only misrepresent the South.

In this view the Southern papers are practically unanimous.

Many Northern papers admit the perfect right of the Negroes to object. The New York *World* says:

Opposition to Judge Parker's nomination is not capricious. It is not political except in the sense that politicians are sometimes required to consult the temper of their constituents.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* adds:

The opposition of the Negro vote where it is cast and counted are not things which any party as a party can afford to regard as negligible. There Judge Parker has a handicap which Hughes did not suffer from. When the chairman of the Republican organization in Missouri writes of the nomination as an affront given by a Republican President to the Negro race, and of confirmation as compelling the Republican party to "say goodby to Missouri," he is not misunderstood.

Even the Chicago *Daily Tribune* whose long hostility to Negroes in politics is well-known, says:

Not merely the enactment of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments but their judicial interpretation are facts of first rank importance in American history, and at this moment, apart from the questions involved in the 18th amendment and its enforcement, two other great questions confront the Supreme Court—that of the abuse of injunction procedure and that of Negro equality. These all raise issues of political and social character as momentous as any, perhaps, in the history of the republic, and they will not and cannot be treated as if they were problems in mathematics.

IN the South, naturally, there were two reactions: first, an attempt to find Negroes who were satisfied with Judge Parker's attitude, and secondly to threaten mob violence. Only two Negroes of any prominence were found in North Carolina who would say a good word for Parker, and even these two did not say very much. The Negro papers, North and South, stood back of the N. A. A. C. P. almost unanimously. Indeed, there has seldom been such agreement among colored papers in the history of Negro journalism. Even the Chicago *Whip* agreed, although it had to say: "We have no doubt that Judge Parker will be confirmed."

The South then resorted to threats; The venerable Senator Overman of North Carolina ejaculated, "If Judge Parker is rejected, Southern Negroes will accept it as due to their protests and become unruly."

A leading South Carolinan paper says:

If Judge Parker's nomination is defeated, the Senate deferring to the demands of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored People, it will also be a signal defeat of the hopes and the labors of those men and women, white and colored, who have striven most earnestly for justice to the Negro, good will between the races where they dwell side by side, opening the door of hope to millions of black people. It will turn back the ebbing tide of prejudice. It would render greatly more difficult the prevention of violence, of terrorism, which have been in the past the fearful incidents of prejudice. Here is a sowing that may look to a sinister harvest, for both races, in this part of the country.

Another North Carolinan paper "sees in this protest the seeds of violence."

All of the North Carolinan papers are angry because the N. A. A. C. P. protested against efforts to compel Negroes to endorse Parker. They called the charge a "vicious falsehood;" "disreputable politics," "garbage," and a "low publicity stunt."

Beyond this, papers both North and South, agree that Southern judges are going to find confirmation impossible if Negro opposition is to be recognized.

Even the New York *Times* says:

"It will appear as if the Senate had established a rule that no man from the Southern States—no Southern Democrat—could ever be confirmed for a judge of the Supreme Court, for the Parker view is almost universal in the South."

The Kansas City *Times* says, "If incidental comment on Negro suffrage is to be a bar to the bench, the whole South probably would have to go unrepresented on the Supreme Court."

The Macon, Ga., *Telegraph,* remembering doubtless how many more vacancies are imminent on the Supreme Bench, laments:

The Southern senators who voted against Parker have succeeded in helping to establish, as a qualification for membership on the court, advocacy of full Negro participation in politics. Remembering the fight on Judge Parker and the fact that he failed of confirmation, no president will dare, in the future, appoint a man whose views on the Negro question are not entirely satisfactory to the Association for Advancement of Colored People.

The charge is then made that the Negro is after all, bluffing. The Washington *Post* calls not only the Negro vote, but the labor vote "mythical". The New Haven *Journal-Courier* intimates that with the all but unanimous vote of New England for Parker, there is "no fear on their part of either organization, Labor or the Negro." It is pointed out by the Parkersburg, W. Va., *News* that the Negro vote had no influence on Senator Fess. The Charleston, W. Va., *Gazette* says bluntly:

It is not easy to treat seriously the reasons so far assigned for the opposition to Judge Parker. Any one familiar with the colored vote knows that his confirmation would not lose the Republican 50 Negro votes in West Virginia. After all the claims of Negro support for Governor Smith, none of it appeared in the ballot box. The situation can not be different in other states having Negro voters. Democrats who get Negro votes know that they are few and come only on personal grounds.

It is intimated by several West Virginia papers that Senator Hatfield voted for Parker because he knows that Negroes have short memories and he doesn't come up for re-election until 1934. Even Heywood Broun doubts if "Walter White could actually have defeated any of the Senators against whom he threatened reprisals."

CONTRASTING with this repeated accusation that Negroes are playing petty politics that may lead to mob violence, is the wide-spread assertion that if the Parker nomination was a matter of petty politics, it was Hoover that made it so. Heywood Broun says:

All right, but where does President Hoover get off? Where do his supporters get off? May they be reasonably acquitted of any taint of politics? I don't think so. The President nominated an obscure and not notoriously competent young man from North Carolina for the

(*Will you please turn to page* 248)

PENN COLLEGE LIBRARY OSKALOOSA, IOWA

A Southern Seaside Resort

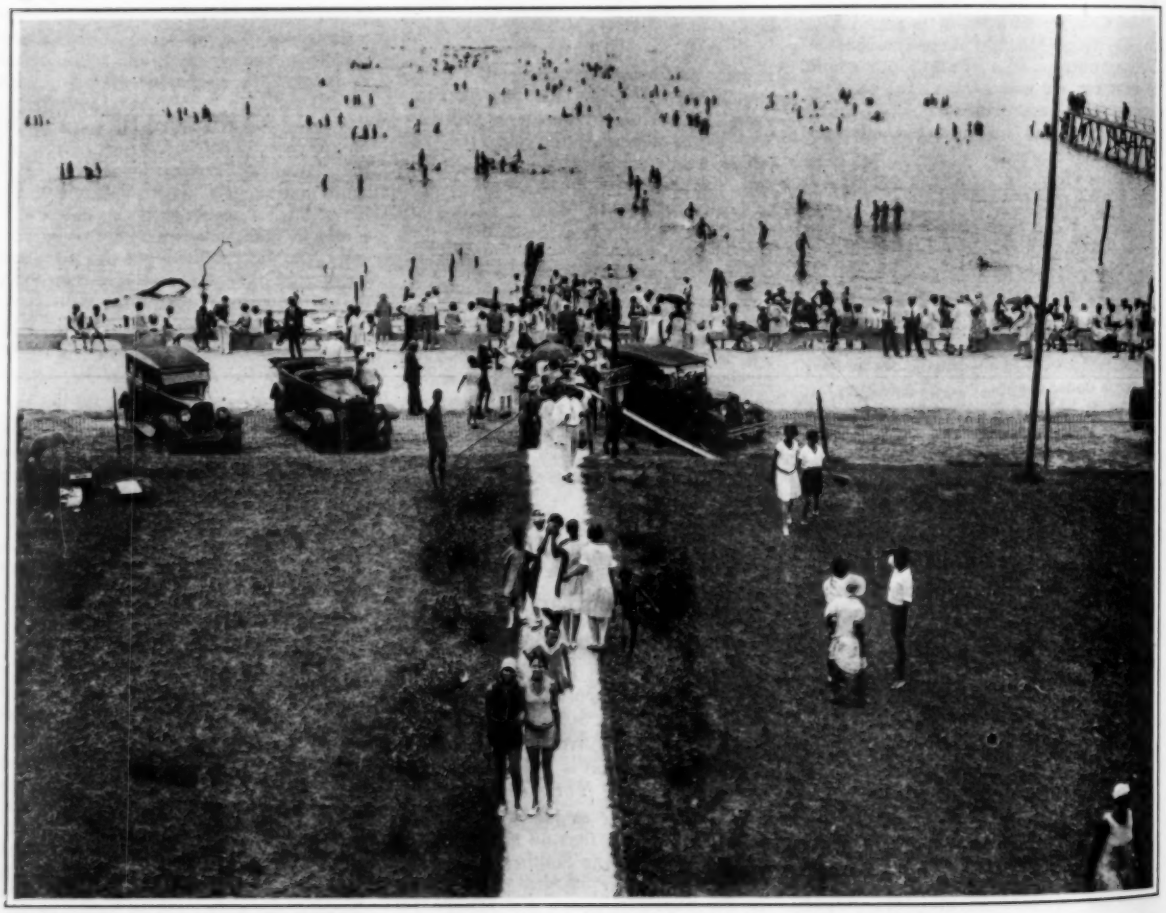
TO MOST white folk it will be news to know that south of Virginia on the Atlantic seaboard and on the Gulf Coast as far as Mexico, there is not a single organized resort where colored people are allowed to take a sea bath, with the single exception of Gulfside. This makes Gulfside, which is at Waveland in southern Mississippi, a place of more than usual importance to some eight million Americans.

Gulfside is the spiritual child of Robert E. Jones, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has long been a resident of New Orleans. He is a colored man who has had a rather unusual career. In the first place, he is in appearance quite white, so much so that he was once threatened with arrest on the streets of a Southern city for walking with a colored woman! Nevertheless, when he was proposed for election as Bishop of the great Methodist Episcopal Church, the question of his "color" was a grave one, and one of the reasons that the Methodist Episcopal Church South refuses to join with its Northern sister in christian unity is because of the presence on the Episcopal bench of Bishop Jones and several other Bishops of Negro descent.

Bishop Robert Jones

Bishop Jones was born in North Carolina in 1872; he was educated at Bennett College and Gammon Theological Seminary, and served as pastor from 1892 until 1904, when he became the editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*. Here he worked for sixteen years until he was elected Bishop. He belongs to the conservative wing of the Negroes and is neither aggressive nor self-assertive. He is widely acquainted with Southern white people and respected by them. As a result, he has been able to live in the South; to carry on his profession successfully, and to accomplish many things that a more aggressive or self-conscious Negro could never have done.

One of his accomplishments, and one



The bathing beach at Gulfside

which may prove his greatest monument, is Gulfside. Bishop Jones established it with the co-operation of President Dogan of Wiley College, the Reverends E. M. Jones and William Jones of the M. E. Church, J. B. F. Shaw of Haven Teachers' College and R. N. Brooks of Gammon Seminary. These men met in April, 1923, and laid down $4,000 for the purchase of the property. Gulfside is on the Gulf of Mexico at a point known as Mississippi Sound, forty-eight miles from New Orleans, and just off the "Old Spanish Trail". It contains 600 acres of great natural beauty, with a mile and a quarter of beach front. There is a luxuriant forest growth, with great trees and hanging moss, and originally there was one old mansion which it is said that Andrew Jackson once occupied.

Gulfside was begun chiefly on the faith that the great and urgent need of an environment for wholesome recreation and group contacts among Negroes would guarantee its success. The time of its conception in the mind of Bishop Jones was opportune. Perhaps at any other time or by any other person the venture would have been a failure to start with; for desirable sea-side locations are usually preempted for use by white people. And it is said that but for the tactful methods employed in negotiating the deal at the time, the bishop's dream would still be unrealized.

The site is on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and is connected with the world by two of the best automobile roads of the South.

A program of organization and construction was immediately called for. The old Jackson house was re-built into a hotel of twenty-five rooms, with wide verandas. It is surrounded by one of the finest clusters of live oaks on the Gulf Coast with branches in some instances extending out more than a hundred feet. Other buildings were erected: Forsyth Hall, which has class rooms, library, offices and an Assembly hall; Graff Hall, a dormitory; and several cottages. Money for this building program has been furnished by various philanthropists, including Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mr. Julius Rosenwald.

Gulfside is not an Atlantic City nor an Idlewild. It is rather patterned on the educational and semi-religious resorts at Silver Bay, Lake Geneva, Northfield, and Winona Lake. How far the academic and religious aspect is going to hinder the recreation side, remains to be seen. On the other hand, the organized work and recreation of the resort will attract many persons who are otherwise repelled by the excesses of the conventional summer playground.

Gulfside is thought to be justifying the dream of its founder. Although practically an abandoned wild when title was secured to it, it has been transformed into what is conceded to be in every way an attractive and rapidly growing enterprise contributing to the religious, educational and social development of the colored people in a very successful way.

Here, during the open season—April to the middle of September—some type of beneficial activity is continually being carried on. The summer program has been so enlarged and diversified as to make a strong appeal to the many progressive classes of Negroes throughout the South and even in other parts of the United States. The 1929 season, said to be the most successful yet, was especially notable for the wide range of territory from which it drew the personnel both of speakers and auditors.

Among the speakers were George E. Vincent, Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation; Florence M. Reed, President of Spelman College; Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard; Edwin R. Embree of the Rosenwald Fund; and a number of bishops and editors. In 1930, Gulfside expects Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service and Colonel Ward of the Tuskegee Hospital.

The regular activities of the Gulfside Association are herewith listed:

School for under-privileged and retarded boys
Summer school of Theology
Summer school of Methods for town and rural pastors
Summer school for teachers
Health Conference
Institute on Social work
School of Religious Education
Epworth League Institute
Joint Conference Y. M. C. A. & Y. W. C. A.
Camp Moorland for boy scouts
Camp Waveland for girl reserves
Camp Rest Awhile for tired mothers and their babies
Mississippi State Normal School
Summer school of Music
Home economic short courses
All-New Orleans churches outing
School of Missions
Pastors' training conference
Anniversary Day exercises
New Orleans Area Council
National City Workers Conference
Gulfside District Picnic
Gulfcoast schools outing
Water Carnival
Gulf Coast tennis tournament
Fortnightly concerts by Gulfside Summer school chorus
Plays by Summer Dramatic club, weekly

Besides this, there are receptions and social entertainments and a tea room. We have not been able to ascertain as to whether dancing is allowed, but as the theater has certainly entered, it is probably permitted. Also nothing is said of the Labor Problem!

There is another aspect, too, which probably has been little thought of,—at least we do not find it mentioned in the Gulfside literature: here is a great colored resort on the Gulf of Mexico; it looks straight down to a colored world,—Mexico and Central America, the Northern Coast of South America, Cuba and Jamaica, Haiti and Porto Rico. The day may come when large numbers of colored folk with common interests may exchange visits at Gulfside and languages and compare experiences in a series of Afro-American Congresses. But, as we have said, this aspect has not yet been mentioned.

Meantime, as its sponsors say:

"Gulfside, within a few years, should become a mighty lever for the uplift of the race; and Bishop Jones is entitled not only to the undivided support of our entire group in promoting this enterprise, but of the white people who rightly evaluate the wholesome influence which it will have upon the religious and moral life of the race."

More than 10,000 persons visited Gulfside last year.

The General Education Board

THE annual report of the General Education Board for 1928-29 gives a sort of *apologia pro sua vita*, so far as it concerns Negro education. It says:

"The improvement of Negro education has been from the first one of the principal objects of the General Education Board. The Board has no separate division for its work in Negro education; a separate report is made because of certain features which have required a treatment differing from that which prevails in other phases of the Board's work.

"From the time of its organization in 1902 to June 30, 1929, the total appro-

priations of the Board for Negro education have amounted to $20,986,576.62. The greater part of this sum has been expended since 1919."

It then goes on to explain why in the years from 1902-1919, its work for Negro education was so small, contradictory and lacking in tangible results. The truth of the matter was that Robert Ogden, Wallace Buttrick and the Southern Education Board, surrendered entirely to the white South on the matter of Negro education and were especially taken into camp by certain professional Southern white liberals who talked with great fairness concerning educating Negroes but succeeded in turning the channels of philanthropy largely to the education of whites. They undertook especially to restrain and starve Negro higher education and to concentrate upon what they regarded as the Hampton-Tuskegee industrial plan; they sneered at "Latin and Greek", accused educated Negroes of being "ashamed of their race", and proposed to fill the South with non-union black artisans warranted never to vote nor strike and always to be happy.

This, naturally, the present report of the General Education Board explains quite differently, and has many pleasant words to say on these seventeen years of misguided work; even for the "farm-demonstration" work by which Dr. Seaman Knapp proposed to revolutionize the rural South and in which he lamentably failed and has been suitably forgotten.

However, gradually the policy of the General Education Board changed. They began to get upon their staff some Southern white men who were liberal, not only in talk but in deed, and the Board began with considerable reluctance but inevitable logic to help the Negro college. Their change in this last regard was a bitter pill for many of their older members, and it was not until several of these members died that comprehensive plans of Negro education were entered into and the abortive attempt at exclusive industrial training for Negroes was practically surrendered.

The present Report says:

"Prior to 1919 the Board had not felt warranted in contributing to any considerable extent to the endowment of Negro colleges. A gift of $25,000 to Hampton Institute, in 1915, represents the only sum for this purpose. With the rising cost of living and maintenance, and all the complicated problems following the war, Negro colleges were in great difficulty. In administering a special gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, designed primarily to aid institutions to raise increased sums for endowment of teachers' salaries, the Board gave special consideration to the stage of development of the Negro colleges and appropriated substantial sums for endowment as well as sums for maintenance over a period of years.

"Appropriations aggregating $5,375,000 for endowment were made to the institutions listed below:

Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Hampton Institute, Virginia
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia
Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas

The Report notes the internal growth of self-assertion among Negroes which it previously for so long a time ignored and decried. It says:

"The rapid growth of race consciousness of the Negro group was quickly reflected in the Negro press, in books by Negro authors, and in social and business organizations. The white South became aware of these changes at first with much concern, and some reaction and a stiffening of racial barriers resulted; yet on the whole it has come to look on these developments as manifestations of a racial ferment of self-expression which is world-wide in its implications, with the result that there is today a greater spirit of inquiry and tolerance, a desire to understand and accommodate, and an effort for social justice, totally different from the old kindly, feudal relationships of the earlier period."

The Report might have added, and different, too, from the old race relations which showed itself in the lynching of three thousand human beings since 1882!

The Report notes the appropriations for public schools in the South:

"Gratifying increases were made in salaries, school terms were lengthened, and the number of buildings increased. A comparison with the white schools, however, will make clear the relative backwardness of Negro schools:*

	White Schools (Average)	Negro Schools (Average)
Number of pupils per teacher	34	49
Length of school term in days	151	128
Annual salary of teachers	$880.00	$427.00
Expenditure for salaries per pupil	$ 22.50	$ 8.15

* The above figures show the average of the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.

It seeks partly to excuse this enormous discrepancy by a belief that the gap between expenditure of white and colored schools "is growing steadily less." It asserts that the median expenditures per pupil in white and Negro schools were:

	White	Negro
1910-1912	$10.04	$2.69
1923-1926	30.11	9.44
Increase	200%	250%

The General Education Board and the American people are welcome to all the encouragement which these figures supply.

Finally, beginning with 1927, the Board began a new program:

"In the college field the Board discontinued making annual grants. The main efforts were then focused upon strengthening university centers, such as Howard, Fisk and Atlanta, and upon strengthening a small number of strategically located colleges which had prospect of obtaining adequate support and were disposed to do work of high quality."

Notwithstanding all of its past mistakes in attitude and personnel, there can be no doubt but what, in the lamentable failure of democracy in the South and the persistent enmity of the white worker, the General Education Board in later years has been the salvation of education among Negroes. This is shown by the total of its appropriations for Negro institutions from 1902 to June 30, 1929:

Association of Colleges for Negro Youths	$ 500.00
Colleges and Schools	15,060,963.66
County Training Schools	859,646.05
Division of Negro Education	22,000.00
Equipment for Negro Schools	5,000.00
Expenses of Special Students at Summer Schools	116,121.62
Fellowships	183,780.63
Home Makers' Clubs	129,430.29
John F. Slater Fund	522,224.89
Medical Schools	1,297,821.86
National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools	1,000.00
National Research Council Fellowships	10,000.00
Negro Education in the Southern States	86,250.00
Negro Rural School Fund	1,100,110.00
Repairs and Re-equipment of Schoolhouses in Flooded Southern States	11,567.60
Rural School Agents	1,138,283.34
Summer Schools	303,913.05
Survey of Science Teaching	3,297.65
Training Negro Teachers in Arkansas High Schools	30,000.00
Training Teachers in Private and Denominational Colleges	104,665.98
	$20,986,576.62

Color-Blind

A Story

By CAROLINE STETSON ALLEN

I do not know whether you ever accept any fiction for THE CRISIS, *unless written by your own people, but in case you ever do, I am sending you a little story written by a young friend of mine which I thought might please you, whether or not you could make use of it. It turns on the idea that children left to themselves have no race prejudice. It is the fault of the older people when it crops out in children.*

This story is essentially fact, and is all written from personal family experience.

MARIANA L. STOREY,
(Sister of the late Moorfield Storey)

"WHAT does color-blind mean, Father?" asked Anne Hedge one evening as the family sat before the open fire.

"Some people, my dear, see colors in a peculiar way. For instance, I am told that Whittier always believed his green stair-carpet to be a cheerful red."

It was the day after this that Miss Dale, the district-school teacher, brought a visitor to the morning session. This visitor, a close friend of hers, was also a teacher of young children. She had never visited her friend's school before, and it was evident to even the youngest boy and girl there that she took the deepest interest in all that went on. There was one child who outstripped the others in the thorough way in which she studied the lessons, and in her bright response during recitations. This little girl was black and named Melissa Drury. She was really charming, thought Miss Hathaway, her hair falling in black curls to her shoulders, her eyes soft black, and her skin almost as dark. While, in the history class, Miss Hathaway told a story, it was Melissa's face that was all alight with interest.

Why was it that when lessons were over and the children filed out for their noon hour, that light left Melissa's face and she went to stand alone and droopingly?

"Don't the others play with her?" asked Miss Hathaway.

"It's a shame!" answered her friend, "but I can't help it. I am met always with 'Mother doesn't want me to'."

"Mother!" returned her friend impatiently, "Mothers make children sometimes into a pack of little wolves."

"But she is so attractive! She speaks like a little lady."

"She is all that. She has been reared by a lady who makes a sort of pet of her and teaches her nice ways."

"Oh, shameful!" said Miss Hathaway; and she strolled over to where Melissa stood and said, "May I eat my lunch with you under this tree? We'll share and share alike. You shall have half of mine and perhaps you will give me some of yours in return."

Presently Anne joined them with her own lunch basket. It was covered thickly with early strawberries, and she picked three large leaves from the lowest bough of the maple tree and heaped the berries upon the leaves for their dessert.

"How pretty they are against the green," said Miss Hathaway. "I haven't eaten any wild strawberries for years."

It was a pleasant time. Melissa forgot her loneliness and brightened and smiled and talked—and Anne forgot her shyness and talked too—and Miss Hathaway put in a word now and then to keep the ball rolling and all three of them were happy.

On the seventeenth of June, Mr. Hedge and Daniel always hung out the big American flag kept by the family for such holidays, and there was every year a little party for the children, each child being allowed to invite one guest. Supper was out-of-doors, with sweet joy of ice-cream, usually made of fresh strawberries from their own garden.

This Hedge party had become a yearly event, eagerly looked forward to, and when June came there was always a good deal of expectant talk among the school children, and guesses as to whom of their number would be invited.

Anne was this year quite decided in her mind as to whom she meant to invite. Shyness prevented her easily forming new friendships, and she felt slightly in awe of dusky Melissa, because in all their classes the colored child shone as a bright planet among dimmer stars. She seldom spoke to Melissa, and when she did it was awkwardly and briefly, but the attraction was not to be withstood.

The Hedge place was, by all the village children, a much-desired playground, where at parties they were allowed a wider liberty than in most homes. As the middle of June approached Susan and Anne Hedge were beset with small attentions from their school-mates. Melissa alone brought no offerings, no fragrant dewy rose or tempting early fruit. She watched the other little girls somewhat wistfully, but it never once entered her head that she might be Annie's choice. Susan was pretty sure to ask Leslie Duncan, a pale rather silent girl, so entirely unlike Susan that everyone was puzzled at their being so intimate.

"I had half a mind to give these elderberry blossoms to Susan," said one of them one day when the noon hour was nearly over, "but what's the use? She wouldn't even see them she's so taken up with Leslie. There they go, over to the big pine. They'll be late to school, but I don't care."

"Where's Melissa? Does anyone know?" asked Anne.

"There she is, over by the wall," said Mollie Wood, rather wondering that Anne should be interested in Melissa's whereabouts.

Anne went slowly across to the stone wall. A fiit of shyness came over her. Would this brilliant scholar care to come to the party? It was certainly a piece of boldness asking her. Still, she did so want Melissa to be her guest!

The little colored girl was watching Anne's slow approach, and when Anne reached her side stood silent, looking at her sombrely.

"Hullo!" said Anne softly.

"Hullo," said Melissa.

"Melissa" said Anne falteringly, "do you think—Melissa, I'm going to have,—I mean we're going to have a party. It's to be June 17th, and Mother said I might ask somebody. I wish—Melissa, would you come?"

Was this the same Melissa? She was smiling. Her face shone. She stood suddenly more erect, a small image of Gladness. But she didn't seem able to speak. And then tears came to her eyes, and rolled down her cheeks.

"Are you sure you want me?" said she.

"Want you!" cried Anne. "Of

course I do. I want you so much I kept being afraid you'd say no." Now her embarrassment fled. She began to jump up and down. "Oh, Melissa, we'll have such fun!" she cried.

Melissa's radiance held all the afternoon. Miss Dale wondered, not at her ready answers but at the new happiness in her voice. The child's heart was singing over and over, "I'm the one Anne wanted. I'm going to the party!"

The other children were amazed when they heard of the invitation. They came to Susan. "Does your sister Anne like black children?" they asked.

"Why not?" replied Susan. "If you mean Melissa, she's brighter than any of us; and she's good and" she added defiantly "she's very pretty!"

Melissa coming up just then, the group of little girls looked at her with awakened interest. Marjorie Snow offered to push her in the swing.

Thus a turning-point was made, and Miss Dale looked on from day to day and was pleased, and wrote a letter all about Melissa to Miss Hathaway. And Miss Hathaway wrote back that she wished every letter she got might bring her as good tidings.

The Hedge party was a great success. In the first place, never had there been, so Anne thought, such a seventeenth of June. The blue sky held little scurrying white clouds like flying banners. The sun shone brightly, from the moment its beaming face appeared above Mt. Tiptoe. A breeze flung the big flag in front of the house into graceful folds. Robins and bobolinks and golden orioles were singing. And the children were everywhere, getting ready for the party.

The long work-bench must be brought out by the boys into the orchard and covered with a fresh white tablecloth. Chicken sandwiches and lamb sandwiches and others of cottage cheese must be made,—Susan and Anne did that—, and Jimmy squeezed lemons for the lemonade, while their older brother, Daniel, hulled mountains of strawberries brought by Mr. Hedge from the garden; and Mrs. Hedge made ice-cream. The cake, some sponge and some chocolate frosted, had been baked the day before, and stood in state on the pantry shelf, which little Geoffrey on tiptoe tried repeatedly and in vain to reach.

The guests came promptly at four o'clock,—Ben Stevens, Leslie Duncan, Ted Lawrence, Melissa Drury and Bobby Hill. They filed through the front gate, smiling broadly and dressed, not quite in their best, for their mothers knew that the Hedge children were inclined to romp, but in fresh linen suits or gingham dresses.

First they all went and shook hands with Mrs. Hedge, who said how glad she was that they could come, and that she was especially glad to see Melissa, who had never been to one of the seventeenth of June parties. And wouldn't they all like to go into the hay-field and have a ride upon the hay-wagon? They would. They had an uproarous time in the hay-field. And then they played hide-and-go-seek; and this was such a favorite game, and they found so many perfectly fascinating places to hide in, that there wasn't time to do anything else before supper.

One of the ladies looking on at the party said to Anne, "Is that little colored girl your friend?"

Anne hesitated and looked a little blank and replied, "Melissa is my friend,—that pretty one."

Her father heard her and smiled quietly to himself, and turning to the lady said, "Anne doesn't seem to recognize her friend from your description. I think I may say that Anne, thank Heaven for it, is color-blind."

The lady laughed and then sighed. "I wish we all were," she said.

As they sat around the supper table in the orchard, Daniel at one end and Susan at the other, with four boys and girls on each side, the children were as jolly and as hungry as one could wish.

Mr. and Mrs. Hedge came out now and then to see how things were going. The food certainly was going at a great rate. And perhaps the happiest child there was little dusky Melissa, seated between Daniel and Anne.

After supper Mr. Hedge brought out his flute and played "All the blue bonnets are over the border" and Scotch reels to which the children danced on the grass till out of breath. How little Melissa flew down the line in Virginia Reel! Next they played the adjective game. Melissa sat next to Daniel, because he said he never could play well unless he was beside someone with curls. The curls, he said, had a curious and helpful effect on his brain. But Melissa wrote better adjectives than he did, so that he pretended to cry, and this made her laugh.

"I'm not color-blind about Melissa," said Anne a few days late to her father. "Of course she's black and I'm white —but we are just the same inside—It doesn't make any difference except that Melissa is so much brighter than I am."

Through the open window she could hear her Aunt Julia talking with her mother on the piazza. "Black and white are all the style this summer," Aunt Julia was saying, "Somehow neither color looks so well by itself. It's the combination that's so effective."

After the Hedge children's party Melissa had no more sad and lonely days, for Susan and Anne Hedge were very popular girls, and Susan and particularly Anne had "taken up" Melissa.

Just before the party ended at eight o'clock everyone sang. At first Melissa just listened, but when they closed with America she sang too. And at the last verse everyone stopped singing,—Mr. and Mrs. Hedge and all the children; for Melissa's voice was like some rare and wonderful bird's. It rose sweet and clear and high. Anne looked proudly toward her father and mother.

"You must come and sing to us, sometime, my dear," said Mrs. Hedge as she bade Melissa good-night.

THE OUTER POCKET

The threat of White Plains (N. Y.) "best people" to refuse to contribute to the local colored Y. M. C. A. unless the secretary of its colored branch moved his family out of a white neighborhood is an eloquent indication of the kind of "association" those "Christians" are willing to have with Christians who are not of their particular color.

FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM,
New York.

THE June 1930 CRISIS on page 198 contains an article re discrimination sign in a Detroit restaurant and is quoted as follows: "Colored trade *NOT* desired". You say in your article that the sign is "unusually legal".

I differ with you and enclose you herewith copy of an analysis of some of the laws of Michigan, also decisions relating to our group. I sometime ago, delivered an address covering discrimination laws in Michigan and have an extra copy of the various statutes and decisions I looked up, which I am enclosing, as it might be handy for your legal department of the N. A. A. C. P. at some future time.

You will notice the Civil Rights law which is found in Act 375, Public Acts 1919, of Michigan, on page 657. Section two covers the point raised by your article and expressly prohibits the display of any sign suggesting that any race, creed or color is not desired in the place. You will notice the penalties under the act and the restaurant in Detroit comes within the provisions of the act. I call your attention to the fact that the original act which became effective Sept. 19, 1885 did not contain the provisions of section two which now covers such acts of discrimination as set forth in your article; the law was amended by the legislature of 1919 and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its Lansing branch, together with aid of other branches in Michigan, was instrumental in having the law made stronger.

You will notice that it is a misdemeanor under the law and it seems to me that if the prosecuting attorney of Wayne County, would send an officer down to this restaurant and the sign was there, that the proprietor could be arrested, as it would be committing a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer. A man from Indiana came to Bay City a couple of years ago, opened a cafe and put up the very same sort of a sign. I at once took the matter up with the chief of police, who sent an officer down to the cafe, with a copy of the act as prepared by me, showed it to the proprietor and gave him his choice of taking it down or coming to the station, and the sign was taken down forthwith. Your local branch in Detroit could handle this matter and our group has an assistant prosecuting attorney of Wayne County, in the person of Mr. Lloyd Loomis, who I know would gladly take this matter up, if referred to him properly.

I hope your National office, will call the attention of this discrimination to the Detroit branch and have them see to it, that the plain provision of the Civil Rights law of Michigan covering this sort of discrimination quoted in your article in the June CRISIS is enforced.

OSCAR W. BAKER,
Michigan.

THE CRISIS—the literary impression it has made upon me, so far, after reading about a dozen or so of its issues is that it's like the white man's "trade-paper", i. e. strictly absorbed in its own interests; in this case, exclusively, Negro-Racial. Its editor, Mr. Du Bois, seems to me is suffering from a chronic inferiority complex. He gloats, indiscriminately, over any and all minor or major Negro superiorities that come to his notice, with such terms as, "These black men rule the white", and similar taunting and disparaging remarks about the white man. Apparently, not realizing at all, that white men, too, are his readers, if not the greatest and most influential majority of his circulation. Why not better then assume the truly aggressive yet humble and dignified attitude of the man of self-faith, who knows his own worth and cares not what others think? Why exaggerate your relative importance? Why teach your colored readers such repulsive manners! "See, you, white trash, I, your ex-slave am your ruler now!" How terrible your innuendo sounds, nay, shrieks, almost out of everyone of your editorials.

Nevertheless, for what you have accomplished in the Judge Parker case, you deserve lots of credit and I take my hat off for you. And what my white brethren did to your race and ours—Don't forget that! At Sherman, Texas,—I bow—not only ashamed but horror stricken at our mutual catastrophe. Won't you take this Five Dollars of me as a pledge to continue my membership in the N. A. A. C. P.?

BARNETT JENY GOTLIEB
New York.

I will enclose a $1.50, one dollar and fifty cents, for another year. I have been trying to get some of my friends to take the good book but they will not. I am old and have the rheumatism nearly all the time. I sure do love to read about my race coming to the front. I and my husband are old and we both cannot do very much.

MARY A. GREEN,
Kentucky.

I enclose check for my subscription. I consider THE CRISIS one of the most valuable of American publications, but I think it is a pity that when the Crow Flies, he never perceives anything of good accomplished by the white citizens of our country. He sees nothing but the weaknesses, foibles and evils.

I think this continued attitude, while possibly a good thing for white folks to realize, that they may become aware of what the other side thinks, cannot but arouse a feeling of hate and bitterness among the other readers, which will not help solve the problem of race adjustment. It might be a good thing to occasionally publish some of the good things accomplished by the Government, in its struggle with the momentous questions it has to face. Perhaps we do not all live up to our privileges and our responsibilities, but is there any Government that is doing better?

You are making a good and brave fight for justice. But hatred and irony will do more good if occasionally tempered by good-will and a sense of the difficulties faced by others.

BERTHA JOHNSON,
Brooklyn.

IN the March number of THE CRISIS, I find a very readable and instructive paper on the subject, "Race Crossings in the United States," by Caroline Bond Day.

I am all the more interested in this scholarly paper, for the reason that, forty-eight years ago, before the Visible Admixture Law, so called, of Ohio, was repealed, which made it a felony for a person "of pure white blood" to intermarry with a person of "African descent," I had the honor of defending a colored minister of the Gospel for marrying a couple, one of whom, the male, was a German of "pure white blood," and the other, a woman, who apparently, had a "visible admixture of African blood."

The minister who performed the marriage ceremony, was arrested and put on trial for a breach of the statute and your subscriber, who, in 1882, had been at the Bar for twelve years, was retained to defend him.

My defense was predicated on the following five postulates:

1. The natural law is superior to the civil law.

2. Where there is a conflict between the natural law and the civil law, the civil law must quail before the natural law.

3. According to the natural law, the human sexes must marry.

4. And by the same token, a person must marry one of the opposite sex, between whom and himself there is love and affection.

5. Any civil law which restrains or prohibits such a marriage, must quail before the natural law, and is null and void.

My opponent in the trial of this case, which lasted several days, before the sainted Daniel H. Tilden, of Cleveland, Ohio, was ex-judge Peter F. Young (long since deceased) who did his "possible," as the French would say, for the State. The verdict was for the defendant, and your subscriber went out of court in ecstasies of delight.

A majority of the members of our Cleveland Bar, who were then all white men except this writer, laughed at Judge Tilden's decision; but, within a month thereafter, when this writer was a delegate to a State Convention, held at Cincinnati, of which the late Alphonso Taft (subsequently Attorney General of the United States, and father of ex-President, William Howard Taft), was a member, he was congratulated by the eminent jurist and the decision of Judge Tilden was heartily endorsed, by him.

JOHN P. GREEN,
Ohio.

A FEW days ago I perused the best part of "The New Negro", (Is that correct title?) and read your contribution to it, containing a great deal of information as to colonial adventure. Somewhere among my papers I have a friendly letter from your pen of several years' date.

Raised in England and France, I had an aunt who was lady's maid to a wealthy Negress upon whose features we looked with curiosity and awe.

I have a brother-in-law who is a virulent Frenchman, and a German-hating jingoist. One of his ancestors (an American) was sawn between two boards by his own Negroes in Haiti. His French born widow returned to France.

As a nation we owe a great deal to the West India Negroes who foiled Napoleon's designs upon Louisiana, as well as to the black shock troops who fought in the late war.

I was in France during the war and found the feeling for the black man rather perplexing, and saw that many cross-currents exist. Some of the friendliness is clearly due to newspaper propaganda. While delving in the archives of the Norfolk (Va.) Library, I saw that the Deputy who announced the fall of Richmond in the French Chamber was hooted, and compelled to sit down. Sympathy was evidently on the side of the Southern planters before Germany became so threatening.

In one American outpost (Honolulu), I found the most perfect melting pot existing under the Stars and Strips—which symbol stands for a democracy within itself but a plutocracy among the sisterhood of nations and races. There are thirty-two racial mixtures there and the Hawaiian is the medium between white, brown, and yellow races.

I saw a Negro strike down a drunken white sailor who had applied an opprobious epithet to him, and sentiment was in the Negro's favor. In the territory of Hawaii there exists a deliberate propaganda for racial friendship, entertainments inter-racial in character, etc.

HENRY DE JERSEY,
California.

THE BROWSING READER

FROM November, 1929 through April, 1930 the five best sellers in THE CRISIS Book Shop have been:

R. R. Moton: "What the Negro Thinks".

William Pickens: "Bursting Bonds".

Countée Cullen: "The Black Christ".

Leslie P. Hill: Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Benjamin Brawley: "The Negro in Literature and Art".

We have on our desk some readable books which we are glad to recommend to our friends:

"The Story of Haiti", written by Harriett Gibbs Marshall, is clear, concise and unbiased and makes a good short résumé for those who would know more of our sister island. It has an appendix with much information about Haitian music, literature and art, and other matters which will help the student. It sells for $2.

Sidney De La Rue, who for a number of years was Financial Adviser sent from the United States to the Government of Liberia, is now Financial Advisor to the Republic of Haiti. As a result of his stay in Liberia, he has published, through Putnams, "The Land of the Pepper Bird—Liberia". It is an interesting book, attractively written, and, on the whole, after many years of close acquaintance with the country, its people and its problems, Mr. De La Rue believes in Liberia. He says:

"Liberia's future is not that of a nation of dominant and dependent races. It is a future of equality of economic opportunity and justice—a land where a Negro nation shall demonstrate to other nations the capacity for self-government, liberty and meritorious action. . . .

"The future of Liberia as a nation can be visioned only from its past efforts. 'Judge us by the road we have come rather than by the way we ought to go', one of their officials has said. Not more than ten years ago there were no roads. Today, there are more than two hundred miles of reasonably good gravel road. Automobiles will transport to the coast the products of the interior, and the human porters will be released from their toil, to more lucrative employment. Short-wave wireless stations have brought into immediate communication towns that were formerly weeks apart. Employment has been found at home for more of those who sat idle, or else sought their work in foreign lands, not many years ago. Perhaps the most important accomplishment has been the unofficial assembly, called by the President, of the chiefs of the tribes. These men have met with the President on but two occasions and this year have been called again. From these informal beginnings, it is to be hoped a permanent native assembly may be accomplished."

George S. Schuyler has been writing in the *American Mercury*, "A Negro Looks Ahead". He concludes that the Negro will remain in this country; that bi-racialism is not feasable, and that breaches in the color line are such that "by 2000 A. D., a full-blooded American Negro may be rare enough to get a job in a museum; and a century from now our American social leaders may be as tanned naturally as they are now striving to become artifically."

Other articles which our readers should notice are two interpretations by foreigners, Count Herman Keyserling, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October and November, 1929; and Carl Jung on "Your Negroid and Indian Behavior" in the April *Forum*. The *American Mercury* has articles on "Southern Credo" by Sara Haardt and "The American Negro in Europe" by J. A. Rogers. The former says:

If any fact relating to the Civil War was obvious, even to a mind of thirteen, it was the fact that the South took up the conflict over the issue of slavery. Every Southerner knows it instinctively, but with his peculiar talent for escaping the unpleasant realities, he denies it as passionately. That denial, with him, is not a matter of principle but of etiquette and like all matters of etiquette, a defense mechanism, pure and simple.

THE POET'S CORNER

POEMS
By LANGSTON HUGHES

Tower

DEATH is a tower
To which the soul ascends
To spend a meditative hour—
That never ends.

Anne Spencer's Table

ON Anne Spencer's table
There lies an unsharpened pencil—
As though she has left unwritten
Many things she knows to write.

Spring for Lovers

DESIRE weaves its fantasy of dreams,
And all the world becomes a garden close
In which we wander, you and I together,
Believing in the symbol of the rose,
Believing only in the heart's bright flower—
Forgetting—flowers wither in an hour.

The English

IN ships all over the world
The English comb their hair for dinner,
Stand watch on the bridge,
Guide by strange stars,
Take on passengers,
Slip up hot rivers,
Nose across lagoons,
Bargain for trade,
Buy, sell or rob,
Load oil, load fruit,
Load cocoa beans, load gold.
In ships all over the world,
Comb their hair for dinner.

Afro-American Fragment

SO long,
So far away
Is Africa.
Not even memories alive
Save those that history books create,
Save those that songs beat back into the blood—
Beat out of blood with words sad sung
In strange un-Negro tongue—
So long,
So far away
Is Africa.

Subdued and time lost are the drums—
And yet, through some vast mist of race
There comes this song
I do not understand,
This song of atavistic land,
Of bitter yearnings lost, without a place—
So long,
So far away
Is Africa's
Dark face.

I Hear a Brown Girl Singing
By HELEN LENART YOKE

BROWN girl,
With your slender throat
That sings to me
Of all the sorrows of your race,
Hear my song.
I have seen your sorrow,
I have known your heartache,
I have felt your desolation,
I, too, have been an alien
In my native land.

And I say to you:
Sing!
Even as your song touched me
And made me kindred to you,
So shall it touch mankind
And fear, and hate, and prejudice,
Shall vanish with your song.
Brown girl,
With your slender throat,
Sing on, and on, and on.

Latchkey
By MARION FRANCIS BROWN

THERE is a music I have never heard
Sweeter than river lyric or the gold
Of bells at sunset . . . requiem of bird,
Or lilt of branches wrestling with old
Leaves. Music I have waited for, as spring
Awaits a distant April tenderly,
Certain of the high utmost life can bring:
Your step come home . . . the turning of your key.

What Care I
By EARL LAWSON SYDNOR

JUST love me:
What matter then if nations war
On nearby land or distant shore.
What matter if I live a day
Or have my choice to live for aye.
I would not care if stars should fall—
I would not care if hell should brawl.
My lonely heart would cease its pining,
And then the sun could cease its shining
Just love me.

Troubadour
By VIRGINIA V. HOUSTON

I DO not like you.
You strut about your ghetto streets
Revering noone, despising yourself;
Your yellow skin, and reddened eyes
Are dull within your yellow face,
And your body is soft.
An unremembered, sorrowful man,
Scarred body and black face
Yearning toward a starry sky,
Sat before a cabin door
And gave his soul to make the songs
You distort to a silly dancing rhythm.
You deny your heritage, put him to shame,
With your narrow chest and pimpled skin.

You are mongrel,
Like your songs and your uke.
There is nothing of beauty in you,
And I do not like you.

Poems
By CYNTHIA MARKS

Where Are You?

DID you see a large oak tree as you passed this way?
Surely you remember you passed here yesterday!
A day is gone and passed away
But what of the tree that bowed and swayed?
Loaded down in richest green,
Not a trace of that tree is seen.
Maybe I passed another tree in another yesterday
Yet I can't forget that large green oak
And I think I passed this way.

New Day

ARISING new there stands another day.
How will I wear thy countenance away?
(So golden-featured, quick of limb and mind)
Your heart an organ tuned to rushing time
Beats out the hours of my day.
I am to work with thee, and then away
Where your gay face is never seen,
Where dark is day and time an endless beam.

If I Must Know
By MAE V. COWDERY

IF I must know sorrow
To live
Then burden my soul
With the frustrated dreams
Of good women!

If I must know torture
To live
Then bind me with vows
To complacency!

If I must love
To live
Then be quick . . .!
Give me back this elusive thing
The Gods call love . . .!

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

EUROPE

¶ Mr. George Foster Peabody originated the idea of taking the Hampton Choir abroad. It has been making a remarkable record in Great Britain, Austria, France and Germany.

¶ At the opening of Paul Robeson's interpretation of Othello in London, Mr. Robeson received twenty curtain calls, which is perhaps a record number. Miss Peggy Ashcroft, a white Englishwoman of great beauty was Desdemona; an American, Miss Ellen Volkenburg was the producer. The setting was by James Pryde. Iago was played by Maurice Browne.

¶ Miss K. H. Jones, Principal of Portway College, Reading, England, had many West African girls in her institution and always treated them without discrimination and with great personal care. They were sent to her by well-to-do parents from the West Coast and she kept charge of them during vacations and often, when they left as brides, helped to purchase their outfits for them. She has recently died.

¶ According to the Milan, Italy *Corriere:*

"Lillian Evanti appeared in concert at the Conservatory before a packed house, among whom were many distinguished persons of the art world. This young singer gave proof of her accomplishment and charm in a most interesting program of quality and variety, singing in five languages. She gives to art an aristocratic voice, which is distinguished by a rare culture. Evanti, is already noted for her successes in Opera at Milano, Turin. Palermo, Alessandrio, Reggio, Emilio and other Italian cities, where she has proven her ability and the range of her voice."

AMERICA

¶ It is reported that the United States has been successful in administering the mandate of Samoa. Native customs have been followed, the natives have been taught to read and write, native Governors have been appointed and in turn appointed local chiefs. Sanitation and hygiene have been introduced and the population has increased.

¶ Mrs. Sally Stewart, President of the National Association of Colored Women, and fourth Vice-President of the National Council of Women has been appointed one of the ten women to represent the United States at the quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women held in Vienna May 26, to June 27. She was accompanied by Miss Hallie Q. Brown of Ohio, Miss Meta Pelham of Michigan, Mrs. S. J. Brown of Iowa, Miss Nelly W. Green of Oklahoma, Mrs. L. T. Miller of Mississippi, Mrs. A. L. Spaulding of West Va., Miss Jane Hunter of Ohio, and several others. They will tour the continent.

¶ Employment of colored enumerators in connection with the National Census brought protest from Georgia Congressmen. Congressman Ramspeck of the 5th Georgia District telegraphed to the supervisor of the Atlanta District:

"Your night letter just received replying to my telegram of yesterday advising that you had appointed 20 Negro enumerators in Fulton county is first intimation I have had of such action. I emphatically protest against your unfortunate action and urge immediate cancellation of these appointments. There is no separate census for the races. There are thousands of good and competent white men and women out of employment in your district who would be glad to get these appointments.

"As many splendid white women and men have been named by you to the same class of position there is an element of official equality between the races in these Negro appointments that is most objectionable and will tend to create friction."

THE EAST

¶ The 49th Annual Session of the United Supreme Council of Colored Scottish Rite Masons met in Philadelphia. They initiated 44 persons into the 33rd degree. Officers elected were Sumner A. Furniss, George W. Crawford, Frank O. Miller, Wm. A. Heathman, and A. C. Bantam.

¶ The New York Negro Business League is opening an office in New York in the Calvert Building at 41st St. and Broadway. From here the Colored Merchants Association chain stores will be conducted.

¶ The Third annual conference on Moral Problems has been held at St. Phillips Church, New York. Among the speakers were Dr. Virginia Alexander, of the staff of the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, and Professor Harry Overstreet, of the College of the City of New York.

¶ Miss Zenobia M. Bundy, daughter of the late Attorney James F. Bundy is dead at Washington. She was educated in the public schools and the Miner normal school, and afterward graduated at Brown University, specializing in biology and general science.

Stansbury Boyce *page 237*

Bishop J. F. Hurst *page 237*

Logan Davis *page 239*

Charles Gilpin *page 237*

Zenobia Miller Bundy

She taught with unusual success in the Garnett-Patterson Junior High School until her death in April.

¶ Miss Ellen F. Mason of Newport, Rhode Island left in her will $50,000 for the colored Calhoun School of Lowndes County, Ala., $25,000 for Tuskegee Institute, and $15,000 for the Episcopal Church Institute of Negro schools.

¶ The Right Reverend John Hurst, Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, was born in 1863 in Haiti; educated there and at Wilberforce, and joined the A. M. E. Church in 1893. He served as Financial Secretary and was finally elected to the Bishopric in 1912. He was a Trustee of Howard University and a member of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. He died May 6th at Baltimore. He leaves a widow and a son, who is a practicing physician in Washington.

¶ Stansbury Boyce of Washington, D. C. a retired business man, died April 13th. Mr. Boyce, when an infant, was taken by his parents to Trinidad, British West Indies, where he grew up. In his early manhood he went to Caracas, Venezuela, where he spent considerable time with his father in the gold mining industry. He returned to Baltimore and entered the teaching profession shortly after the Civil war.

In 1891 he established and conducted a most successful department store in Jacksonville, Florida where his reputation for strictly business methods, his fine sense of fairness and honesty won for him the respect of the entire community.

He continued in business in one location for seventeen years when overtaken by ill health, he retired and made two successive trips to Europe. In 1909 he established a residence in Washington where his business activities were limited to investment in real estate. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frances Boyce.

¶ The Second National Negro Musical Festival has been held in Philadelphia with striking success. Two concerts were given in the afternoon and evening of May 17. The most pleasing artists were Marion Anderson, the well-known contralto singer Louia Vaughn Jones, the violinist, and R. August Lawson, the pianist. The Trouvere Trio played well, and Miss Marinda Dunnigan's voice was sweet and well used. Marie Amelie Young, daughter of the late Colonel Charles Young and graduate of the Paris Conservatory was the gifted accompanist

Madam Lillian Evanti, page 236

of Mr. Jones. The Fisk Jubilee singers sang well but were not up to the usual tradition of Fisk, while the Howard singers gave a very poor performance.

¶ In Shippensburg, Pa., Negroes have always been segregated in the graded schools. For years they have occupied an old, ramshackle building and the teachers have been white store-keepers or other fossils who have served the politicians and have been placed on the school pay-roll without any regard for their ability to teach. Last year the colored people induced the State Department of Education to make the School Board repair the building which they did to the amount of $3,000. They then asked for a competent colored teacher, but this request has been disregarded. The present teacher is a white man who has been employed for forty years and was a former store-keeper. Colored girls from the State Teachers' College are not allowed to practice teaching in this school. The boys and girls leave the school and enter the Junior High School unprepared for their work. Shippenburg has a population of 6,000 of whom perhaps a hundred are colored.

¶ Thomas J. Calloway, a lawyer, teacher and dealer in real estate is dead in Washington. He was born in Tennessee in 1866, and educated at Fisk and the Howard University Law School. He served as clerk in the War department, president of Alcorn University, Mississippi, and Assistant Principal of Tuskegee. He was placed in charge of the Negro Exhibit in Paris in 1900. In 1906 he had charge of the Negro Department of the Jamestown Exposition and since 1907 has been engaged in real estate. In 1930 he assumed charge of the business department of THE CRISIS but was compelled to relinquish this work because of ill health. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

¶ Charles S. Gilpin is dead. He was born in Virginia in 1873 and learned the printer's trade. In 1892 he began acting and traveling in shows, being a member of the Williams and Walker Company, the Southern Minstrels and the Canadian Jubilee Singers. In 1916 he organized the Lafayette Players in New York. He got his first part on Broadway in Drinkwater's "Lincoln" and finally appeared in "Emperor Jones". The Drama League nominated him one of the ten persons who contributed the most to the stage during that season and in 1906 he received the Spingarn medal. He leaves a widow and son.

Lt. Ira L. Cooper, page 240

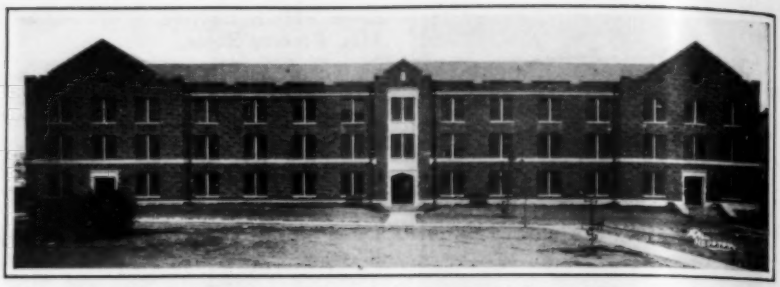
PENN COLLEGE LIBRARY
OSKALOOSA, IOWA

¶ John E. Nail, Jr. of New York City has been made a member of the Real Estate Board of New York. For eighteen years the board has refused to recognize any colored man a member. It is a powerful organization and has much to do with the development of the city.

¶ The Harlem Experimental Theatre, begun and formerly directed by Miss Dorothy Peterson, now of "The Green Pastures" cast, presented on May 24, at the New York Public Library, 135th Street Branch, "The Duchess Says Her Prayers", by Mary Cass Canfield, and "The No 'Count Boy", by Paul Green. The plays were given under the direction of Miss Helen Brooks, at one time teacher of Dramatics at Hampton Institute, assisted by Mrs. Regina Andrews. This presentation marked the third public appearance of the players. The organization came into existence two years ago in order to provide a meeting place for the young Negro actor, artist and playwright in the creation of an art truly representative of the race.

"The Duchess Says Her Prayers", a delicate and subtle play of Milanese life in the 15th Century, was superbly acted by Edna Lewis Thomas, of the London "Porgy" cast, Ira De A. Reid, of the Urban League, and Regina Anderson Andrews of the New York Public Library Staff. The whole was a beautiful, finished production.

The portrayal of the character, "The No-'Count Boy", by James Thibodeaux, who played the part with the Dallas, Texas, group, added to the decidedly professional air which characterized the presentation. Equal honor was deserved by the supporting actors, Leona Wright, Cecile Scott and Robert Dorsey, who not only designed and arranged the stage settings, but who, with Miss Brooks and Mrs. Andrews, deserves much of the credit for the continued activity and progress of the movement.



New Women's Dormitory, Prairie View State College, Texas, *page 240*

¶ On May 15, the Allied Arts Players of Boston, Massachusetts, presented Dessalines, Black Emperor of Haiti, before a large and distinguished audience which included Mr. W. Cameron Forbes and Mr. Preston B. Clarke, Haitian Consul. The historic drama was produced at the Fine Arts Theatre under the general direction of Mrs. Maud Cuney-Hare, with Miss Catharine Huntington as dramatic coach.

The crowd grouping and the general degree of excellence of the whole cast were commented upon by professors of the drama who were present, including Clayton D. Gilbert, head of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music who described the acting of Granville Stewart in the role of Dessalines as the equal of a professional.

The cast was a long one and included pupils of the Allied Arts Centre Ballet class, who performed the Voodoo and the Haitian Meringue to typical music written by Clarence Cameron White. Incidental music was drawn from compositions on native themes by the Haitian composer Justin Elie, and African music composed by Montague Ring (Miss Ira Aldridge) with Creole-Haitian folk songs.

Costumes of the Napoleonic period, settings and properties were designed and executed by members of the Allied Arts Centre.

SOUTH EAST

¶ The American Medical Association after inspection has rated Virginia Union University of Richmond in Class I as one of the approved colleges in Arts and Sciences and Junior colleges. The University is raising an endowment of $600,000 and needs only $50,000 to complete this sum. A new dormitory for young women will be opened in September.

¶ The Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation with headquarters at Atlanta has elected to membership the following colored people:

President W. J. Hale, Nashville; Mrs. Caroline Blanton, Louisville; Dr. Mattie E. Coleman, Nashville; Miss Juliette Derricotte, Nashville; Mrs. Kemper Harreld, Atlanta, and Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta. On the Board of Directors, the colored people are represented by:

Dr. R. R. Moton, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President David D. Jones and Dr. John Hope. Dr. Moton was also made a Vice President.

¶ The Supreme Court of the United States has declared the Segregation

N. A. A. C. P. Prize Babies

Miss Halyard
3rd Prize
Milwaukee, Wis.

Boyd M Francisco, Jr.
1st Prize
Omaha, Nebr.

Dorcas Anders
2nd Prize
Omaha, Nebr.

Dorothy Patterson
3rd Prize
Jamaica, L. I.

Ballard Swann, Jr.
7th Prize
Jamaica, L. I.

The Colored School at Shippensburg, Pa., page 237

Ordinance of Richmond, Va., unconstitutional. This follows its decision in the St. Louis and New Orleans cases. The leading Richmond paper says editorially:

When white voters who were aggrieved (and properly aggrieved) at the incursions of Negroes into their neighborhoods came to Council and demanded a remedy our Councilmen passed a segregation ordinance, knowing, if they are capable of knowing anything, that it would be declared null and void by the Federal courts.

This inexcusably stupid action of Council could be dismissed without comment were it not for the fact that it has served to delay the solution of a problem which must be solved if the pleasant relations which exist between the races in Richmond are to be preserved.

¶ At Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, there has been a strike of the colored students against the white President and teachers. It arose because of the suspension of five men. When they were refused reinstatement, the whole school went on strike and the police were notified. The strike lasted for three days and was finally broken up by shutting down of the boarding department. The school is conducted jointly by the white Methodist Church South and the Colored M. E. Church. Among the leaders of the strike was Walter E. Holsey, grandson of Bishop Holsey, the founder of the College. Among many charges which the students make is the following:

"The chapel at Paine College is disfigured by a stained glass window bearing this obnoxious legend: 'In Memory of Aunt Eve, Black Mammy of Rev. David Morton, D.D.'"

¶ There has been a strike of the students at Greensboro A. and T. College, N. C., which began with a protest against the food served in the dining-room.

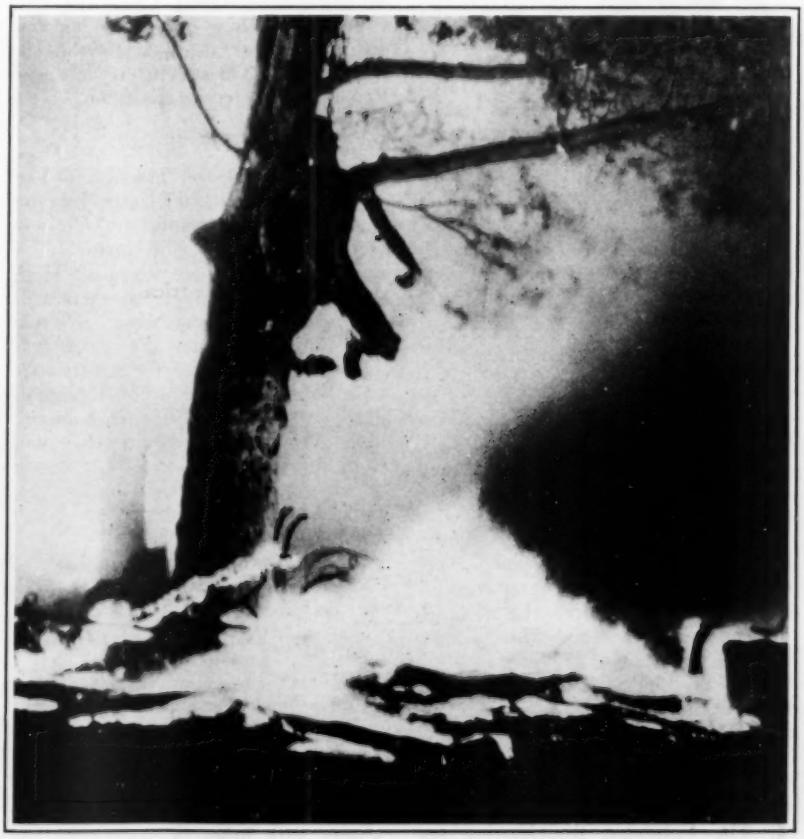
¶ Atlanta University won by a unanimous decision of the judges the second annual debate with Johnson C. Smith University, recently held in Atlanta. The subject was: "Resolved, That Negroes should join the labor unions of this country". Atlanta was represented by Myron Bumstead Towns and Charles H. Walker. The speakers for Smith were Marcus Boulware and E. C. Griggs, Jr. with James C. Griffin as alternate.

MIDDLE WEST

¶ Eddie Tolan, a colored student of the University of Michigan now holds the world's record of 9 5/10 seconds for the 100 yard dash. This record has recently been recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. Also Eddie Tolan's mark for 100 meters tied the world's previous record. S. Cator of Haiti holds the world's record for the running broad jump.

¶ A notable victory has been won by the colored people of Cincinnati under the leadership of W. P. Dabney's newspaper, *The Union*. In August, 1929 a colored woman weighing only 110 pounds was brutally beaten by a policeman. Charges were brought against the policeman and he was finally dismissed from the force. He applied for re-instatement, but his dismissal was sustained. A suit for damages was then brought and a verdict of $1,000 was recently given.

¶ Logan David, who died in February at Racine, Wisconsin, was born in Kentucky in 1849. He was a member of the 29th Regiment, United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, and was present at the celebrated crater mine explosion at Petersburg and at the surrender of



The Sherman, Texas, Lynching, page 245

Robert Lee at Appomattox. He lived in Racine 58 years and for a long time ran a well-known barber shop. Afterward he was employed in the Post Office. He retired from active work six years ago. He left a widow, a son and three daughters.

¶ Ira L. Cooper came to St. Louis thirty-two years ago from a small town in Missouri. He joined the police force 24 years ago. As a result of hard work the rank of Detective Sergeant was given him in February, 1923. In 1924 Sergeant Cooper was conspicuous in the apprehension of robbers who took $17,000 worth of jewelry from Mrs. W. A. Stickney. For this daring recovery, W. A. Stickney gave Sergeant Cooper a reward of $5,000, the largest individual reward ever given a detective of the St. Louis Police Department.

During February, 1930, Detective Sergeant Cooper succeeded in locating and rescuing Jacob Hoffman, wealthy bookmaker, who had been kidnapped and held for $100,000 ransom by the notorious "Gas House Gang", a band of Syrian and Italian gangsters and gunmen who had engaged in a series of kidnappings which had netted the gang nearly one-half million dollars within the period of about three months. The gang was completely broken up and the leaders apprehended. This particular piece of daring and spectacular detective work resulted in Sergeant Cooper's promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Police on March 17, 1930. As a reward for his rescue, Jacob Hoffman has offered Lieutenant and Mrs. Cooper a trip to Europe and return with all expenses. Lieutenant Cooper has recently been placed in command of the Negro Unit of the St. Louis Detective Bureau which unit is composed of twelve crack detectives all of whose rating for efficiency is above 90 per cent.

The St. Louis Police Department has credited Lieutenant Cooper with having served prominently in the solution of the $33,000 Mercantile Trust Company robbery, the Terminal Railroad larceny involving $40,000 and resulting in the conviction of seventeen persons, the Chesterfield, Missouri Bank robbery and the Home Laundry murder mystery all of which were crimes of the most baffling nature.

Lucana and Chauncey, the two children of Lieutenant and Mrs. Cooper are both graduates of the Sumner High School, St. Louis. Chauncey, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is Professor of Materia Medica at Meharry. Lucana is a senior in the College of Education at the University of Minnesota.

¶ The Columbia Broadcasting system has awarded Convict No. X46812, radio hero of the prison fire, a check for $500. The prisoner is Otto V. Gardner, colored, a graduate of the Moody Bible Institute, and secretary of the Protestant Church in the penitentiary.

Gardner is serving a life sentence for murder. It was he who broadcast a graphic description of the fire and the rescue work from the prison's radio station.

MIDDLE SOUTH

¶ T. J. Myles, supervisor of writing and drawing in the Nashville public schools was the only Negro at the National League of Penmanship which met in Detroit and won honors for his work.

¶ The United States Agricultural Extension Service reports an increase of diversified farming and cooperation among Negro farmers in Oklahoma and Alabama. They have, however, only two field agents for the millions of Negro farmers throughout the South. Under these agents there is a staff of 335 Negro extension workers employed by the United States Department and by the Land Grant Colleges. Of these workers, 171 are County agents, 128 Home agents, and 28 Supervisors.

¶ Joseph C. Manning, former member of the Legislature of Alabama, and a Southern white man who opposed disfranchisement, died May 19th. He was born in 1870 and for a while was Republican leader in Alabama.

SOUTH WEST

¶ At Honey Grove, Texas, a mob of 3,000 persons lynched George Johnson and then burned his body. He was accused of killing a white man.

¶ From the three Negro High Schools of Houston, Texas there will be in May, 300 graduates; and from the Junior College, 39 graduates. Three-fourths of these graduates are girls. About one-third of the graduates will continue their work in college. Of the girls, four or five will study nurse training, and the rest will be school teachers. Most of the boys plan to be doctors, dentists, and pharmacists.

¶ The burning of the dead body of George Hughes at Sherman, Texas is thus described by the Associated Press:

At midnight the body of the Negro who had been burned to death in the vault was thrown down a ladder while the mob howled and cheered.

A parade was formed at once, with the body of Hughes on an automobile truck. Behind it marched several thousand hooting, yelling and jeering men and boys. Women were among them and women with babes in their arms had been in the mob.

As the parade started some one yelled "Take him home," and the line swung toward the Negro section of the city, about seven or eight blocks distant. The body of Hughes was strung up to a tree in front of a two-story brick building containing a Negro drug store and rooming house. The drug store was broken into and boxes, counters and other inflammable material brought out and piled under the hanging body. A torch was then applied.

After burning the body the mob set fire to the drug store and to a number of other Negro homes and stores in a radius of three blocks, all being destroyed. Among these was the only Negro undertaking establishment in the city. A white undertaking firm had to be called to take charge of Hughes's body after it had been cut down by the militiamen. . . . Officers have learned that large quantities of liquor were brought into the city prior to the rioting, and it is believed that considerable of it remains.

The Arizona *Republican* says:

Sherman, Texas, though not one of the large cities of the state, is an important small city of perhaps 20,000. It is situated in the heart of the famous Red River country, and is the seat of the largest free fair in America. It is also the seat of several educational and cultural institutions, five colleges, an academy, a conservatory of music, an excellent public school system. It is one of the most accessible points in north Texas, served by more than 100 railroad trains daily over seven lines, besides motor car systems. It is one of the leading manufacturing towns in Texas, with an annual output of at least $25,000,000 worth of products of widely diversified industries. It is the center of one of the great good roads systems of the state. It abounds in churches.

¶ Bishop W. Sampson Brooks of the A. M. E. Church recently married Miss Elizabeth Carter of New Bedford, Mass., noted as a leader in movements among colored women. Bishop Brooks was formerly stationed in Liberia, and now presides over the 10th Episcopal District of Texas.

¶ Recently a girls' dormitory has been erected on Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas. It is a four-story building with 70 bedrooms, parlors and modern conveniences. The cost of the building was $105,000, and the furnishing $15,000. Of this amount, $50,000 was contributed by the state of Texas, and $70,000 by the General Education Board.

¶ Lucius M. Tobin and Mabel J. Lucas both of the Prairie View College faculty have been awarded General Education Board Fellowships of $1,000.00 each to pursue graduate studies at The University of Chicago for the academic year 1930-31. Mr. Tobin holds the A.B. degree from Virginia Union and the M.A. degree from The University of Michigan and will specialize in Social Science. Miss Lucas

is a B. S. from Michigan State College and will major in Chemistry.

FAR WEST

¶ Dr. Lawrence Cross speaking over the San Francisco station of National Broadcasting Co. had a happy habit of saying silly and insulting things about Negroes until the San Francisco N. A. A. C. P. entered protest.

¶ Charles H. Dodge for twenty years has been bank messenger and afterwards in charge of the currency counter in the Bank of Italy in San Diego, Calif. He has retired on account of poor health. Mr. Dodge has handled millions of dollars in funds and has the confidence of business men all over the West. Mrs. Dodge is a well-known social worker.

WEST INDIES

¶ Eugene Roy has been elected temporary President of Haiti and was inaugurated May 15. He is a business man, independent in politics, and sixty-nine years of age.

¶ Miss Josephine Redman has been appointed Junior Clerk at the Police Law Court, Paramaribo, Suriname, British Guiana, South America. It is the first time that a full-blooded black girl has received such a position.

WEST AFRICA

¶ At Achimota College, Gold Coast, British West Africa, there were enrolled last February, 49 in the kindergartens, 179 in the primary schools, 69 in the secondary schools, and 153 in the training college. Of the students enrolled only 85 were females. Among the teachers are 44 white Europeans and 9 Africans. The place of the late Dr. Aggrey has not been filled.

¶ Recently a number of art objects publicly stolen from the West African city of Benin in 1897 by the late George Nevill were auctioned off in London. Among the objects were the celebrated war drum, many carved masks, the King's golden regalia and admirable bronze casts of human heads, worked as finely as can be done today with modern methods. One of these sold for $2,500. Then, there were plaques cast in relief, bronze leopards, knives and carved ivory. The sale realized in all, $28,000. They will go to museums in England and France and possibly America.

EAST AFRICA

¶ The coronation of King Tafari as Emperor of Abyssinia is planned to take place shortly with great display.

¶ The British Museum is to have a temporary exhibition of articles from the celebrated ruins of Zimbabwe in East Africa. It consists of birds, beams, bowls, and articles in gold, bronze, copper and iron.

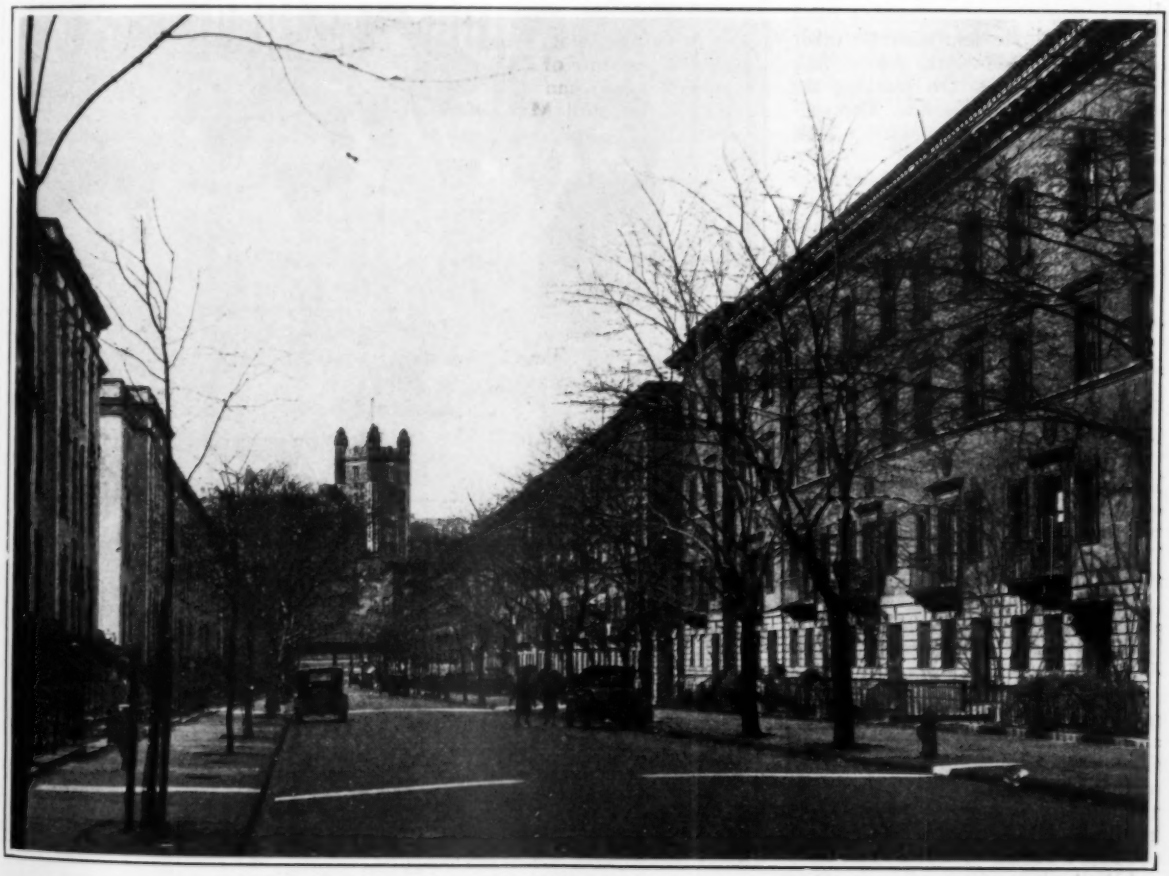
¶ Among the distinguished Sudanese chiefs who greeted the Prince of Wales at Khartoum, was Sir Sayed Abdel Rahman El Mahdi, K. B. E.; C. V. O., in appearance a full-blooded Negro and the eldest living son of the Mahdi. It was the Mahdi who a generation ago drove the English out of the Sudan bag and baggage and ruled the country. When they returned, they desecrated his dead bones.

SOUTH AFRICA

¶ In the Antelope Mine near Bulawayo, South Africa, a steel cage plunged 1,500 feet and killed 10 natives.

¶ The building of the great bridge across the Zambezi River, connecting the Port of Beira with Nyasaland, has

(Will you please turn to page 249)



West 139th Street
The finest residential street in High Harlem

YOUTHPORT

For Juniors of the N. A. A. C. P.

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME, *Critic*

Youthport is not living up to our expectations. In other words, it is not receiving from young folk of high school age the contributions which it should. It is possible that some of them assume that the whole section is to be written by the Editors. That, of course, is untrue. The Editors ought to have the chance to pass upon a multitude of contributions. But we have received few. Suppose our high school readers wake up and send us some of the masterpieces that they have already achieved and some of which they have in mind. Youthport is in a receptive mood.

THE MOON

JEANNE and Knox dragged slowly up the walk, Knox, walking slightly ahead, clasping Jeanne's hand in his grubby one, and with the other continually brushing the curly hair from his forehead. On reaching the steps of the house, Jeanne, disengaging her hand, sat down with a little sigh.

"I'm so tired," she murmured.

Knox flopped down beside her and, picking up a withered flower from the walk, tore the dead leaves from it, one by one. Night had come and the shadows of the trees swayed and quivered on the side of the house.

Finally Knox, dropping the shorn stem from his hands, laid one on Jeanne's knee, and turning to her, said, "Will you come home with me when I leave Grandma's house?"

"Uh Huh," whispered Jeanne, not looking at him, but curling his fingers over each other and wiggling the tiny toe which peeped through her sandals. "But what'll Mummy do? Can she go too?"

"O yes, your Mum could go and sleep with Grace. She doesn't even have to go to breakfast. Grace doesn't!"

Jeanne sat upright on the step, rocking backwards and forwards, and smoothing the wrinkles from her pink frock. Knox leaned back on his elbows and flung back his head to gaze rapturously at the moon. "Want me to tell you a beautiful story, Jeanne?"

"I love stories."

"Well, I'll tell you, one. Once upon a time, there was a little boy who was very hungry. His mother was a nice lady and she had a big round cheese on her kitchen table. The little boy crawled into the kitchen window and looked so hard at the big round cheese! He wanted it, but he knew his nice mother wouldn't give it to him, because she made things out of it. Then he stood upon a stool in the kitchen and took the cheese. After he got the cheese, he didn't feel hungry, not one bit, so he ———"

"Was he a bad little boy?"

"O, wait, let me tell you. The little boy sat down on the grass with the cheese in his arms, and just sat and sat. He sat so long 'til a dark came, but it wasn't a very dark like it is sometimes, 'cause a big round cheese just like the one he had, came out from somewhere. I asked Mother, and she said God sent it out—"

"How does God look, Knox? Is he somefrin like Daddy and Santa Claus?"

"Do wait, Jeanne, and let me tell you my story! I think God is like Daddies. Anyway, the big cheese came out and the little boy said, 'O Mother, please put my cheese up there with the other cheese!'

"His Mother said, 'Little boy, why, that's not a cheese, that's the moon!' And that's all of my story."

"I like it, Knox. Is this the same dark that came when the little boy sat and sat?"

"Uh Huh, and the same moon, too. Least it looks just like it."

(*Will you please turn to page* 250)

The Girl Reserves
Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Y. W. C. A.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

SOME SPRING GLIMPSES

THE thing that impresses me most in recent years about the colored schools is the increasing beauty of their equipment and surroundings. It used to be true that Negro institutions or their sponsors seemed to go out of their way to indulge in ugliness. I can remember the bare grounds and ugly halls of many an institution that I have seen in the past.

Last month I went to Cheyney, Downingtown and Bordentown. Cheyney is extraordinarily well-arranged. Its commodious buildings are constructed of the same sort of stone and set thoughtfully on a beautiful campus. Small wonder that the birds like to sing at Cheyney and the flowers to grow.

Downingtown is different. In buildings it has as near nothing as a school could possibly have. It has a lovely rolling bit of land, a hundred acres in extent, which looks out upon the glory of southeastern Pennsylvania; but there is nothing on the land, save grass and lilacs; and yet the school is fascinating. It has only a hundred students and it has a well-trained little knot of teachers, modern folk and eager. And the result is shown in one incident—an incident curiously small and unimportant in itself—and yet it made on me a tremendous impression.

I was sitting in the Principal's office with him and the young woman who teaches English. The office is in a rambling old farmhouse, seventy-five years old, where the girl students have their dormitories. A student passed by; a black, neat and ordinary looking slim student. She stopped at the door, looked in, and said to me quite casually:

"Oh, Mr. Du Bois, I enjoyed what you said this afternoon." Then she smiled and went on. The Principal and the teacher continued the conversation. They had noticed nothing unusual. But I was at once astonished and gratified. I have visited in the last twenty-five years very nearly every Negro school in the United States. I do not remember another case where casually and naturally a student spoke to a visitor in the presence of teachers in an easy manner without any feeling on the part of anybody that the occurrence was unusual.

For the most part and in most schools, the discipline is so stiff, the distance between teacher and student so wide, the lack of real human touch and acquaintanceship so extraordinary, that ordinary things like this do not happen. I had a feeling that at Downington this thing could happen because there were few students, good teachers, and that these two sets of human beings had a chance to become personally acquainted with each other. If any colored parent has a child that needs a teacher's personal acquaintance and guidance, I suggest Downington to them. After all, what are buildings?

Bordentown is on the way of being the most beautiful colored school that I know. Today, its only physical rivals are Hampton, Tuskegee and Talledega. Hampton is getting to be too crowded and encumbered with buildings that have tumbled on to the campus without forethought. Tuskegee needs a wrecking crew at points. Bordentown has been thought through. First, there is the water; that great bend of the Delaware that looks from the bluff like a silver lake. Then, there are trees. Trees that God made and trees that Mr. Valentine straightened. And finally, there are growing up at wide and comfortable intervals, a series of long, low and exquisitely proportioned dormitories. With grass, trees, water and harmonious buildings, the total effect is extraordinary. When once they raze that excrescence in the foreground called a "Shop", Bordentown will be exquisite in its total impression. It has teachers too.

And all these schools are high schools. I wonder if our educational attention is not shifting and ought not to shift from the college to the high school?

THE Twenty-first Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. will be held in Springfield, Massachusetts, beginning Wednesday, June 25, and ending Tuesday, July 1st. Among the speakers are the following:

Hon. Wm. S. Youngman, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts

Mayor Dwight R. Winter of Springfield

Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York

Dr. William Allen Neilson, President of Smith College

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York

Rev. Wm. N. DeBerry, Springfield

Hon. J. Weston Allen, Boston

Mr. Richard B. Harrison, Star of "The Green Pastures"

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard of New York

S. Ralph Harlow, Professor at Smith College

Mr. J. E. Spingarn of New York

Mr. Walter White, Acting Secretary

Mr. Elmer A. Carter, Editor of *Opportunity*

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of THE CRISIS.

Delegates and visitors of all races and classes are invited and urged to attend. For particulars they should write the National Office, N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York. For accommodations at Springfield they should write Mr. George C. Gordon, 643 Union Street, Springfield, Mass.

THAT EUROPEAN TRIP

ALMOST everybody expects to go to Europe sometime. Colored people with increasing frequency are making this trip. Perhaps a word from one who has been many times will not be out of place, especially as you are going this summer.

First of all, you are going to have some difficulty in getting passage. It happens that just after the close of schools great numbers of middle-class Americans want to rush to Europe. They represent all of the energy, assertiveness and prejudices of white

Americans. They do not want to sleep in the same cabin with black folk and they would prefer not to be on the same ship. The steamship companies, therefore, at this time of the year, are a little careful about accepting colored passengers and have entered into some understanding by which the proportion is limited. You should, therefore, if possible sail at some other time of the year, and if this is not possible, make application early. There are many ships and many rival lines and they all want passengers. You can find passage if you keep at it.

The cost of passage varies. Second-class on a large fast steamer or first class on a small and slower steamer will cost from $150 to $250. First-class passage on a large swift steamer will cost anything you can afford to pay above $250. "Tourist's Third" can be had for $100.

First, and above all, do not try to see the world or even all Europe in one trip. Go to Paris and stop a month or two and come home. You'll get rest, diversion and information. Go to London and do the same. If you absolutely must, combine London and Paris. But for the love of God, do not try to do England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Spain and points North, East, South and West, in one summer vacation. It will do you no good and it will hurt Europe.

Finally, remember that the colored American of taste and good manners is at a premium in Europe, while the white American is widely disliked and fleeced outrageously. Strive then, in contrast with our national habit, to be soft-voiced, polite, leisurely and sympathetic. Remember you are going to a foreign land to see and know something different. Do not then be astounded and critical and voluble when you find things different.

THE PARKER FIGHT

THE fight against the confirmation of Judge Parker was initiated, planned and led by Walter White, Acting Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. The publicity was in the hands of Herbert J. Seligmann who had the trained assistance of Miss Richetta Randolph, office secretary of National Headquarters, and her corps of stenographers. The field work was done with the co-operation of the Director of Branches, Robert Bagnall and Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, and on the Pacific Coast by William Pickens. The officials of the various branches throughout the United States gave every assistance and the Negro newspapers with scarcely a single exception, not only gave us space and good will, but constant and efficient co-operation.

Oscar De Priest, our only colored Congressman, not only drove Illinois into line with every ounce of his political power, but camped on the floor of the Senate to watch proceedings until the Southerners were nearly red-headed. One of the best known leaders of the Negro race and numbers of lesser men were begged to endorse Parker and refused. White newspaper correspondents, headed by Heywood Broun, gave us unstinted aid. Certain Washington correspondents, whose names may not be mentioned, were constantly in telegraphic and telephonic communication with headquarters.

The result was a campaign conducted with a snap, determination and intelligence never surpassed in colored America and very seldom in white. It turned the languid, half-hearted protest of the American Federation of Labor into a formidable and triumphant protest. It fired the labored liberalism of the West into flame. It was ready to beat back the enemy at every crisis. When the Greensboro *News* wired Overman that it had not printed the alleged speech of Parker against Negroes, March 4, 1920, the desks of the Senators were flooded next day with a photostatic copy of the paper with Parker's exact words of April 19, 1920. All the *News* could do in reply was to yell "Thief!"

When the solemn Allen of Kansas discovered a Virginia decision of Parker in favor of Negroes, before the story got out of Washington our reply was on the wires showing that in the face of two unanimous Supreme Court decisions, there was absolutely nothing that Parker could do but acquiesce! So in every twist and turn of the enemy, the battle was pressed down to the last minute.

Especially did this fight drive Herbert Hoover into the open. The President has posed as wishing to clean up Southern politics and God knows they need it. In this attempt he secured the co-operation of the liberal West. Then, without protest, he allowed the whole campaign to degenerate into a simple attempt further to disfranchise Southern Negroes. Not grafters but Negroes he kicked out of the party and left the Creagers, Slemps and Hustons flourishing. When now Parker is shown to be in favor of Negro disfranchisement, the President says not a single word, although he rushes into print to defend him against the attack of organized labor. President Hoover whitewashed the Red Cross in the Mississippi flood and ignored us on the Haitian commission. Any Negro who hereafter regards him as a friend of his race or as having even reasonable human respect for it, must have proof which is not in possession of THE CRISIS. He can only be regarded as Walter White says, as "The Man in the Lily White House"!

It was a fine fight, but we all know that it was only a beginning. By itself and left to be forgotten it will amount to little. It must be followed up by the unflinching determination of Negroes to defeat the Senators who defied their vote and supported Parker. Nothing else will convince the United States that our gesture was not mere braggadocio and bluff. No Massachusetts Negro dare vote for Gillett. No Ohio Negro can think of voting for McCulloch or Fess. Kansas must punish Allen, and Missouri must remember Patterson. And if black West Virginia this year or four years hence sends either Hatfield or Goff back to the Senate, they must no longer pose as free men but slaves of the Coal Trust.

On the other hand, we must thank with our unfailing support men like Capper, La Follette, Norris, Walsh, Wagner and others who at personal sacrifice and despite the strongest pressure stood true to democracy regardless of race.

OUR 19TH EDUCATION NUMBER

OUR 19th annual Education Number will be the *August* number of THE CRISIS, ready for distribution July 15th. This number of THE CRISIS has become in the years of its publication the most authentic record of Negro higher education published in the world. We want to keep it so and increase its accuracy and interest. For this very reason, we have had to change from time to time the customs of other years. There was a day when we could print in THE CRISIS the pictures of practically every Negro college graduate. Today, when over two thousand receive their degrees every spring, any attempt to print the pictures of all of them is of course impossible. We wish it could be done because the countenances of these young men and women are a revelation of intelligence and hope. As it is, all we can do is to print a few pictures, and we would like to print the photographs of those who have received scholastic distinction of any sort; who have led their classes in scholarship in Negro institutions, and have been singled out in Northern institutions. We would like to print the photographs of those who have received the higher degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Such photographs should be sent to us immediately and the photographs if used cannot be returned. We would like, too,

as much other authentic information as we can get, concerning the current scholastic year.

It seems necessary for THE CRISIS continually to say that we do not ask or accept money or compensation of any sort for the insertion of pictures or news appearing in our pages.

THE COMMISSION OF INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

WE have every respect for the Inter-racial movement centering in Atlanta under the headship of Will W. Alexander. Mr. Alexander is one of the few white Southerners who has worked to make the inter-racial movement somthing more than a gesture and an excuse for inaction. The movement is now starting out to raise a Stabilization Fund of $1,360,000, of which $500,000 has already been pledged.

There is, however, some reason for raising a note of warning. Among the persons who are sponsoring this endowment we find many persons, who twenty years ago were telling Negroes they ought neither to vote nor to complain. There are others who have striven relentlessly in the last two decades to confine Negro leadership principally to white folk. And there are still others of Negro descent who continually let themselves be used as cats-paws and bell-wethers by enemies of the Negro race.

It is reassuring to find, with these people, many folk of entirely different pattern; and yet, under these circumstances, it is necessary to indicate frankly the program which any honest inter-racial commission working in the South must eventually face and carry out.

This program has to do with a body of legislation which keeps Negroes in serfdom. For instance: the Negros have been disfranchised in the South by a series of laws based ostensibly on ignorance and poverty but enforced and administered on color of skin. Many of these laws included the hereditary right to vote for white folk. These laws were passed as follows:

Mississippi	1890	Virginia	1901
South Carolina	1895	Alabama	1901
Louisiana	1898	Georgia	1907
North Carolina	1900	Oklahoma	1910

They should be repealed and replaced by straightforward and honest legislation permitting citizens who can read and write, to vote regardless of race and color.

In addition to this, the following states by forbidding the inter-marriage of whites and Negroes, are directly interfering with the institution of the family, encouraging prostitution and crime, taking away legal protection from colored girls, making sex debauchery and license easy for white men, and putting a premium upon bastardy. The following states have such laws:

Alabama	Kentucky	S. Dakota
Arizona	Louisiana	Montana
Arkansas	Maryland	Oklahoma
California	Mississippi	Oregon
Colorado	Missouri	Tennessee
Delaware	Nebraska	Texas
Florida	Nevada	Utah
Georgia	N. Carolina	Virginia
Indiana	S. Carolina	West Virginia
Idaho	N. Dakota	

Either as a result of these laws or despite them, there are in the United States today at least 2,000,000 and possibly 5,000,000 Americans of mixed white and Negro blood. This legislation should be entirely repealed.

In addition to these fundamental enactments to degrade and make helpless the black population of America, there are a series of laws designed for their personal insult and humiliation.

"Jim-Crow" railroad car laws have been passed by states as follows:

Tennessee	1881	Louisiana	1890
Florida	1887	Alabama	1891
Mississippi	1888	Kentucky	1891
South Carolina	1898	Arkansas	1891
North Carolina	1899	Georgia	1891
Virginia	1900	Maryland	1904
Texas	1889	Oklahoma	1907

This means that in each one of these states a Negro passenger pays a first-class fare for second or third class accommodations; is carried in the most dangerous and dirtiest part of the train; is given the least comfort and protection, and is often open to insult and molestation from the occupants of the white smoking car. In addition to this, he is either denied or secures with difficulty Pullman accommodations and meals. This legislation is not only discrimination and insult—it is theft.

Separate street car laws have been passed by the following states:

Georgia	1891	Virginia	1906
Louisiana	1902	North Carolina	1907
Mississippi	1904	Oklahoma	1907
Tennessee	1905	Maryland	1907
Florida	1905	Oklahoma	1907

These laws subject the masses of colored people, especially laborers and servants, to daily inconvenience, humiliation and jeopardy of life and limb; while it compels the better class of colored people to buy expensive autmobiles in order to escape insult and danger.

All of these laws are a disgrace to a modern democratic government. There is no civilized country that has a parallel mass of legislation, except the Union of South Africa. This legislation ought to be repealed forthwith.

It may be said that this is a counsel of perfection; that there is no chance of such action in the South for a generation. Even if this is true, now is the time, this is the day to begin the campaign. It is the only program worthy of such an organization and such a munificent endowment.

All of the above legislation is based upon and defended on account of the ignorance and poverty of Negroes. And yet the effort to remove the ignorance of Negroes is still largely a farce. With all that has been done by great organizations and foundations, even the most forward-looking state of the South, North Carolina, spends 20 cents per attending pupil per day on her white children, and 10 and nine-tenths cents on her Negro children. While, on the other hand, the situation in South Carolina is much nearer the average of the South: this state, with a majority of Negro children, spends $15,000,000 a year for white schools, and less than $2,000,000 for Negro schools!

Here, then, is a problem for a "sane approach to the race problem" in the South. It can not be forgotten; it can not be dodged. It is wrong to beg the question by calling the efforts of those who have in the past stood staunchly up for Negro rights, political, economic and social, "insane" or illogical.

We hope and expect that when the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation gets its great and needed endowment, it will thus immediately turn its attention to the final abolition of Negro slavery in the South, as indicated by the above mass of legislation.

THE ATHENS OF TEXAS

HEYWOOD BROUN has written so truthfully of Sherman, Texas, that his word cannot be repeated too widely:

> I had refrained from saying anything about the lynching in Sherman, Tex. It seemed to me that there was nothing to be said. This was a deed, I did assume, cruel and contemptible in the eyes of all men. No responsible person would stand up and condone the bestiality of the mob.
>
> But now I will speak, because to my utter amazement I find in as responsible a paper as the Atlanta *Constitution* a disposition to intimate that there is something to be said for the pack. Indeed, it dignifies their deeds by captioning the editorial "The Sherman Avengers."
>
> And the paper of Mr. Clark Howell, Jr. goes on to say: "The adherents of law and order may deplore and denounce these volcanic outbursts of murderous rage, overriding all the instrumentalities of regular justice and the powers of government, but there is one great and irreversible fact ingrained in the psychology of the southern people that must always be taken into account by those who judge such events as this one at Sherman. That fact is that the white people will not tamely allow their women to be the unavenged victims of the lust and brutality of any negro man. . . . Criticism of that passion and action from any source appeals only to the deaf-

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ness of the adder, and no one can avert the terrible vengeance but the negro who keeps his lustful hands off an innocent white woman."

That is the most barefaced and shameless defense of lynching I have ever seen in a supposedly reputable American paper, and is founded not on one lie but two. First, there is the suggestion that the citizens of Sherman acted as they did through their determination not tamely to allow their women to go unavenged.

Was that the issue? No honest man can maintain it. The culprit was already in the hands of the law. His doom was fast approaching. He had confessed. Nothing but mob violence could possibly stay his execution.

Indeed, the mob never succeeded in venting its wrath upon the thing that had been a man. It was a dead body which they burned and riddled with their futile and insane bullets.

And the Atlanta *Constitution* would put the responsibility for this not upon the Negro criminal but upon all Negroes. If the innocent colored people of the town had not fled they would have been killed, too. As it was, their homes and stores were burned. How can any intelligent person suggest that the atrocious deed of one Negro makes all the members of his race subject to the fierce penalties of a savage mob?

The *Constitution* speaks of "lust." What name does it care to apply to those who sought to find satisfaction in harrying and parading even lifeless flesh? I say that the dead man committed a horrible deed and that every member of the mob sinned against civilization in similar proportion. Was the lust of one ever yet sanctified and washed away by the lust of many? It is not a sectional issue. It is not an issue between white and black. The North has known the same violence and the same blood guilt. The issue is simply one between righteousness and evil, between high heaven and the jungle. The man or men who behave like jackals under any compulsion whatsoever are more than traitors to their race. They have betrayed the whole of human kind.

This is not all: there has not been adduced evidence that would convince any court in a civilized land that the lynched man was guilty of anything but fighting for wages due him. If he had been hanged by law, there is reason to believe it would have been simply a legal lynching.

OUR PRINTER'S DEVIL

WE keep our printer's devil in confinement with every reasonable attention. But now and then despite our care he gets loose. Last month he had a small rampage. He insisted on saying, for instance, in spite of the Editor's perfect knowledge, that the A. M. E. Publishing House of Philadelphia which has gone into bankruptcy, belonged to the Zion Church, which of course it does not.

He also saw "by the pa-apers" that Judge Albert George and C. N. Langston were defeated in the Chicago primary for Judge of the Municipal Court and County Commissioner. This was untrue. They were triumphantly nominated, as the Editor ought to have known they would be.

Then, sometime since, we published an interesting frontispiece and called it "Marco Polo", when it ought to have been called Vasco De Gama. All of which shows the necessity of keeping strict watch upon the Devil. We apologize for him.

CONSECRATED HYPOCRITES

THE REVEREND B. N. BURRELL, pastor of the Second Baptist Church at Terre-Haute, Indiana, wished this summer to visit Egypt and Palestine. His friend, the Reverend P. O. Jenson of Chicago made the trip last year and is an agent for the Travel Institute of Bible Research, which is housed in Bible House, New York.

Mr. Burrell is a world war veteran, served as Over-seas Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and since then, has been for ten years First Lieutenant in the 8th Infantry of the Illinois National Guard. Also, he is colored, while Mr. Jenson is white. He wrote Mr. Jenson. Mr. Jenson was enthusiastic. He sent a booklet; told about cabins and meals, and added:

"May I not ask that if you decide on a trip with Travel Institute that you will allow me to send in your name as I am acting as Agent." Mr. Burrell hesitated, and asked THE CRISIS to approach the Reverend Samuel H. Cuff, Executive Director at Bible House. Mr. Cuff replied:

"As far as we are personally concerned, we make no discrimination against Americans of Negro descent joining our parties. However, there are certain other elements involved which make it extremely difficult for us to have them on our trips. For example, it would be necessary for them to engage an entire cabin. Secondly, it would be necessary for them to engage a room for themselves in all of the hotels and thirdly, it would be necessary for them to engage a private car in Palestine. The charge for such extras would make the cost of the trip practically prohibitive."

The Reverend Mr. Cuff weeps at this discrimination and offers to organize a colored excursion, provided the steamship companies would allow it. The thing that really intrigues us is that private car to Jerusalem; and also we venture to quote from the prospectus:

"The Travel Institute of Bible Research came into being as the result of the great demand for authentic Evangelical leadership in the field of Bible Study as related to the Historical, Geographical and Archaeological background of the Scriptures. It is a strictly non-commercial Christian Educational Institution, whose object is to encourage and make possible, by bringing the cost within the means of the average Christian worker, the reverent study of the Holy Scriptures in the land that gave them birth, under thoroughly competent Evangelical leaders.

BISHOP HURST

JOHN HURST, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, has been a power for good in this world for more than a quarter of a century. He has stood for personal morality, public honesty, and efficiency in organization. He was not satisfied to work simply for his own advancement or even for the advancement of his own church, but as a member of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P., and in other responsible positions he gave time, strength and knowledge to the emancipation of the Negro race and the uplift of mankind. The Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. feel in his death not only the loss of personal companionship with a staunch friend and courteous gentleman, but wish to record their grief at the passing of a great American citizen.

INDIA

AT last Asia is rising again to that great and fateful moral leadership of the world which she exhibited so often in the past in the lives of Buddha, Mohammed and Jesus Christ, and now again in the life of Gandhi. We of the Western world have volubly professed that we believed in the cheek-turning ethics of Jesus Christ, but seldom, very seldom, have we tried it. Today, an attempt to conduct a great revolution, the object of which is the emancipation of several hundred millions of human beings, is being carried on by a program of passive resistance and civil disobedience. This mighty experiment, together with the effort of Russia to organize work and distribute income according to some rule of reason, are the greatest events of the modern world. The black folk of America should look upon the present birth-pains of the Indian nation with reverence, hope and applause.

DIED in Washington, May eighteenth, 1930, Thomas Junius Calloway, Fisk '89, Business manager of the *Fisk Herald*, 1886-1888, and Business Manager of THE CRISIS, 1930.

"TEMPT HIM WITH DECENCY AND CLEAN FUN."

Are you trying to CHAIN your boy and MAKE him do right and KICK him into Heaven? Quit it. It can't be done. Try the way of the

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Glenarm Branch, 2800 Glenarm St.
With dormitory

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
Center Avenue Branch, Center Ave. at Francis St.
With dormitory

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Druid Hill Avenue Branch, 1619 Druid Hill Avenue
With dormitory

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Colored Men's Branch, Senate Ave., at Michigan
With dormitory

DETROIT, MICHIGAN
St. Antoine St. Branch, 635 E. Elizabeth St.
With dormitory

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
Dryades Street Branch, 2220 Dryades St.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
Forster Street Branch, 628 Forster St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Twelfth Street Branch, 1816 12th St.
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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Hunton Branch, 1618 Church St.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
2763 Wabash Avenue, *With dormitory*

Years of close attention to the kind of advertising of greatest benefit to the Y. M. C. A., may not have helped me as a judge, but the presentation, as made by The Crisis, strikes a responsive chord and leads me to think of it as a good investment.

H. S. DUNBAR, Detroit.

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Back Numbers of The CRISIS for Sale

No complete sets of THE CRISIS magazine are obtainable at this office. Bound volumes may be obtained as follows:

Volumes 13, 1917 }
" 14, 1917 } ..... $3.50 each
" 17, 1919 }

Volumes 27, 1923 }
TO } ..... $2.50 each
Volume 33, 1927 }

Volumes 34 and 35 ..... $2.00 each

Single copies, from 1912 to 1924, can be furnished at 50c each, with a few exceptions.
From 1925-1928, 25c each.
From 1929 to 1930, 15c each.

For purchases amounting to $25 or more, a discount will be given.

THE CRISIS 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Judge Parker

(*Continued from page* 227)

Supreme bench because he wished to consolidate Republican gains in the South.

Judge Parker's strongest supporters are Democratic Senators from below the Mason and Dixon line. They are obliged to vote for confirmation, because Negro organizations are against the nomination of the North Carolinian. The first rule of Southern politics among the lily whites is that you must be for anything which the Negro is against.

Terrific administration pressure is being brought to bear on all the rebels, but as yet Mr. Hoover has not taken the logical and necessary step to assure himself of victory in the Parker fight. He should announce boldly that in 1932 he will run for Presidency as the candidate of undefiled Southern Democracy and under the indorsement of the Ku Klux Klan.

Annie Nathan Meyer writing in the New York *Times* says:

But now I know we have a strong President because he has decided to stand firm in the face of the opposition of labor and the Negro. After all, who are the workingmen that they should presume to dictate to the President of the United States? And what has got into the Negro that he thinks he has anything to say in the running of this country? The strong man knows when it is safe to be bold. Let us be thankful!

The natural conclusion of many Southern papers is that this defeat means an end of the Hoovercrats and back to Democracy. The Rome, Ga., *News-Tribune* says:

When the Negro voter has reached a point in political ascendency when he can dictate the make-up of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is a condition that well may give pause to the thoughtful people of the nation. This high tribunal is assumed to be free from racial as well as political and group influence, but the condition ceases to obtain when members must be satisfactory to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; an organization that is doing its level best to break down existing standards and establish race equality in America. . . .

The Negro did not fight Justice Hughes and Justice Hughes was confirmed. The Negro did fight Judge Parker and Judge Parker is turned down by the committee—turned down because a Congressional election is approaching and the Republicans need the Negro votes in doubtful states.

This disgusting exhibition of fear and fawning, following upon the action of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick in going into Chicago and advocating the re-election of the DePriest Negro to Congress, should certainly give pause to the South, some portions of which recently displayed a tendency toward the Republican party. The time has come for a rededication of Southern people to the Democratic party and a determined movement to restore it to power in the nation.

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DEGREES: A.B., B.D., Th.B., A.B. in Education
Approved by the State of South Carolina. Aided by the Slater Fund and the General Education Board. Facilities increased this year.
DAVID H. SIMS, *President*
BISHOP JOHN HURST,
Chairman Trustee Board

THE real significance of the vote is the degree in which it foreshadows a union of forces between the Liberals and the Labor unions on one side, and the Negroes, on the other. There was no union of effort so far as the Parker vote was concerned. The American Federation of Labor in its rejoicing over the result, did not mention the Negro side, and few Negroes said anything about the Labor unions. The Western liberals were silent on the Negro, although the votes of some of them were doubtless influenced by his attitude. Only Senator Wagner of New York made the pregnant comparison in these words:

"I see a deep and fundamental consistency between Judge Parker's views of labor relations and his reported attitude toward the colored people of the United States. They both spring from a single trait of character. Judged by the available record, he is obviously incapable of viewing with sympathy the aspirations of those who are aiming for a higher and better place in the world. His sympathies naturally flow out to those who are already on top, and he has used the authority of his office and the influence of his opinion to keep them on top and to restrain the strivings of the others, whether they be an exploited economic group or a minority racial group."

Finally, we find no better ending and warning than this word of the Greensboro, N. C., *Record*:

In so far as labor unions and the Negro race are concerned, they have achieved their most important victory in years, and we believe it will prove to be their most disastrous, especially in the South. The groups opposed to domination by labor and the Negro are numerous, and they will see in this refusal of the Senate a real threat, and undoubtedly they will solidify their opposition to the end that these two factions may not become dominant throughout the land. At a time when union labor is preparing to invade the South with its hundreds of thousands of Negroes, the threat is very real, and the coalition between these two groups in this section becomes a peril which is deadly in nature and which can not but fail to arouse determined opposition.

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Color Line

(*Continued from page* 241)

been begun with the throwing up of earthwork approaches on either side. The steel work was contracted for last month. This will make a long-needed link in the Cape-to-Cairo route.

¶ Northern Rhodesia is revealing a mineral wealth which will make it compare with the celebrated Witwatersrand. It is estimated that there is $6,000,000,000 worth of copper there and one plant, Bwana, "is now making a moderate profit of $50,000 monthly!"

As a result, there has been a rapid development in Northern Rhodesia during the last six months and demand for home rule, which means that the 10,000 white inhabitants propose to rule the country and its wealth.

¶ It is reported that Premier Hertzog's Native Bills will not come up at this session of the Legislature of South Africa. The committees considering them will probably become a commission to sit during the recess. The bills include the Colored People's Rights Bill, the Native Lands Bill and the Native Representation Bill.

¶ The slum problem in the large cities of the Union of South Africa is among the worst on earth. Existing conditions in Capetown, Johannesburg and Durban are reported as "disgraceful". A loan by the government to these cities of $2,500,000 is proposed, but this will hardly "touch the fringe of the problem."

¶ The joint councils of Europeans and natives in Johannesburg and Pretoria are criticizing the condition of native education throughout the Union and particularly in the Transvaal. There is hardly any equipment in the schools; the buildings are dilapidated, and there are altogether too few teachers. Teachers in native schools are paid as follows:

Principals, $40; assistants, $30; and teachers without certificates, $15. Of these last there are about 400 in the Transvaal. In the same province there are 590 registered schools and 150 unregistered. All the natives must pay taxes but only one-fourth of the native children are in schools aided by the government. Three-fourths of the native taxpayers receive no return in schools for their taxes. In the Transvaal, the education of a child of mixed blood costs $30 a year, while that of a native child costs about $9. The Transvaal spent $400,000 for native education last year and $15,000,000 for the education of a much smaller number of European children. The $400,000 had to be divided among

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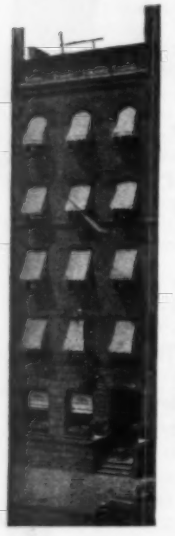
HOTELS

THE CRISIS
proposes to feature and expand this page. Will our friends write us of their experience and recommend hotels in all leading cities?



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the 590 primary schools and two secondary schools. There were more than 66,000 native children enrolled. For these schools there are only three white inspectors and very little medical inspection. These figures are taken from the *Cape Argus*.

Youthport

(*Continued from page* 242)

"But Knox, how do you know it's the same moon?"

"Cause—cause—cause I am the same little boy."

"Oh!"

CLARA HAYWOOD
in the *Senior Scroll*,
Spellman High School, Atlanta, Ga.

MY RACE

ALDA TAYLOR

ONE question that should be given consideration and thought is, the race question. That is, what is wrong with the Negro Race? There are more people who are talking against the Negro race than it justly merits. These people by continual nagging and criticizing, are only displaying supreme ignorance.

I am proud of my race. No other race has had to confront such difficulties and obstacles. We have fought and we are winning. We have fought a battle for sixty-seven years, fearlessly, against prejudice and race hatred.

Everything in this world has its good and its bad sides and the black race is valiantly making the best of the weaker side.

We hear repeatedly that we do not stick together. I would like to suggest that the people who think the race is not working together as a unit, join the N. A. A. C. P.

Our adults are becoming leaders of white men, therefore, showing that there is intelligence in the race and that many of our group too are potential leaders.

Our younger generations are seeing the difficulties of their forefathers and are overcoming them by education and magnanimity. A prominent saying is, Sink or Swim, Survive or Perish. No one can truthfully say that the Negro has not made rapid strides, swimming against the cruel tides of prejudice. Nor will he give up the struggle until he reaches the shore of freedom.

Finally, may I add that one of the greatest influences for success is encouragement. The intelligent people of the nation are wishing our race leaders continued success. We younger Juniors of the N. A. A. C. P. believe in you and are studying and preparing ourselves, for someday our chance too will come.

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Would you like to earn some money this summer to spend on your vacation or to help you go to school next year? If so read what agents of The CRISIS are earning in every state in the Union. You can earn from $5 to $50 a month by a few hours work. If you are interested fill out the coupon below.

ALABAMA

Enclosed find our check in payment of February copies of THE CRISIS. The copies were sold immediately, and owing to the many calls for additional copies, we find it necessary to make an additional order for the February number.

Chas. Ecton.

ARIZONA

I am ordering in advance 100 copies of the Children's Number.

Justus Davis.

ARKANSAS

THE CRISIS is the greatest stimulant that comes into my State. Selling it is patriotism.

Mrs. W. E. Josenberger.

CALIFORNIA

I am enclosing check for $102.60 for copies soldi including September. Most of the copies are sold in drug stores.

Dr. Vada J. Somerville.

COLORADO

Your agent (my son) is doing fine. Is only five years old. Send 30 copies.

Dr. I. E. Moore.

CONNECTICUT

My agents are little boys of the best families in the communities, and I have interested them by saying they would meet Dr. DuBois personally on March 27th. Please send 200 March copies.

Mrs. Henrietta Miller.

DELAWARE

The Mayor paid for 7 copies to be distributed among most important clubs. Enclosed fine order for copies and subscriptions.

Mrs. Mary Hays Stevens.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Please mail at once, in time to reach us Saturday, 50 copies of the Nov. CRISIS to cover additional news dealers. It is probable that we may need more of this issue if it is available. Send 300 Dec. copies.

Robert A. Pelham.

FLORIDA

I had no trouble selling them. I did not have enough.

L. H. Wells.

GEORGIA

Please excuse my negligence in not replying to your communication. I am a blind man and have to have my correspondence looked after. I peddle candy and peanuts and sell THE CRISIS for a livlihood. (Handles 50 copies a month.)

William Holmes.

ILLINOIS

(Telegram, May 19, 1930)
Ship 1000 copies direct. Have special campaign planned to take care of increase.

Carroll M. Ellis.

INDIANA

You will find enclosed money order for April copies. Send 75 for May. Here's hoping that every family in the city will eventually become a regular reader of THE CRISIS. I hope to continue to merit your confidence.

William Ramsey.

IOWA

In reply to your letter of recent date relative to my securing an agent in our city for THE CRISIS, will say that the Community Pharmacy, of which I am Proprietress, will be glad to handle your paper.

(Mrs.) J. W. Mitchell.

KANSAS

I think selling copies of THE CRISIS would be big business for little George. I am therefore enclosing check to pay for 6 yearly subscriptions to THE CRISIS, and ask that 6 copies be sent to George Wm. Walker, Jr.

R. S. Jacobson.

KENTUCKY

I feel that I am a real member of THE CRISIS family. Continue the copies.

(Miss) H. B. Marble.

LOUISIANA

Please send me 50 copies at once. I shall endeavor to increase my customers.

James Fowler.

MARYLAND

Every one of our group could be educated by reading THE CRISIS. Please send list of race books and agent's price. I am willing to sell these also.

John Russell.

MASSACHUSETTS

I am a blind woman and would like to sell THE CRISIS to non-subscribers here. I can sell 12 this month and will try to get more to take it.

(Miss) Lovetta M. Lee.

MICHIGAN

Please send me 50 extra copies, making a total of 450 copies.

Logan and Moulden.

MISSISSIPPI

I am very glad to be your agent because the money that I get from selling THE CRISIS helps me very much here in school.

Willie Rollins.

MINNESOTA

Send me 5 more current issues. Make next order 30 copies.

William Engelson.

MISSOURI

Send me 75 copies for current month. I have been selling for 10 years. I am going to send for 100 next month.

Mrs. M. B. Berry.

NEW JERSEY

I am enclosing money for 60 copies. We are increasing our monthly sales. Every one taking it, is much pleased with the magazine. We are striving to place it in as many homes as possible

Mrs. Fannie L. J. Brown.

NEW YORK

You may increase our order to 2500 copies of the current issue. We cover nearly 400 news stands and agents in and around New York City. We are working for increased business.

Maxwell Distributors.

Send me 100 copies and 10 to my sub agent in Niagara Falls.

William Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA

I am not uneasy about selling the copies unsold. I can sell them sometimes two and three months afterwards. I think the current issue is splendid. The beautiful cover is so attractive that I think it gained one or two new customers for me yesterday.

Mrs. L. V. Mebane.

OHIO

I have assumed another agency which enlarges the sub agents. I think I should be able to handle 75 copies in the future.

P. Clarke Craig.

OKLAHOMA

I have been reading your publication and I think it is just wonderful. Quite a few of the boys here would like to have THE CRISIS. I would like to have the agency.

Robert H. Prindell.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Post Master at a sub station from which the money order is sent has even asked for THE CRISIS. Tell every agent that is not busy to get busy.

Mrs. Cassandra Brown and Miss Mary Horsey.

RHODE ISLAND

I am delighted that I have been able to sell all the copies which I ordered and wish to order 20 more. I do not mean to lay down on the job and I highly appreciate the unfailing courtesy which I have received from THE CRISIS office. Sometimes I think our race needs our constant prayers that they may wake up,—and sometimes I think they need a club.

Mrs. Annie M. Thompson.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ship 50 copies of September CRISIS. I really had forgotten to order until customers started calling for them. I have opened my news stand on Main Street and need more copies.

John M. DeWees.

TENNESSEE

I thought I was not going to sell my copies after the newsdealers had them, but I soon found that they did not interfere and I sold out. Please send order as soon as they are off the press.

Mrs. Savannah Martin.

TEXAS

When I told my friends I was selling THE CRISIS for the Paul Quin College library, I was able to double the amount of my sale for current month. Send books on enclosed list.

Mrs. Irene L. Berry.

VIRGINIA

I will get you to change the name on your mailing list to A. W. E. Bassette, III., who is nearly eight years old and who hurries around with each issue.

(Mrs.) Phoebe Bassette.

WASHINGTON

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Robinson Drug Company.

WEST VIRGINIA

I am again taking up the work of THE CRISIS agency with my juniors, and am encosing my check for copies as a beginning.

(Mrs.) Memphis T. Garrison.

WISCONSIN

I am a school girl. I thank you for your patience. Enclosed find money order for $6.60.

Miss Velma F. Bell.

CANADA

Kindly mail me 6 more copies and increase my monthly supply.

Charles Wilson.

CANAL ZONE

Please place me once more on your mailing list for copies each month.

August M. Winters.

BERMUDA

I want you to increase my number to 75 now instead of 50. I hope before long to reach the 100 mark.

Carl P. Wade.

THE CRISIS, 69 Fifth Ave., New York

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- ☐ Advertising rates
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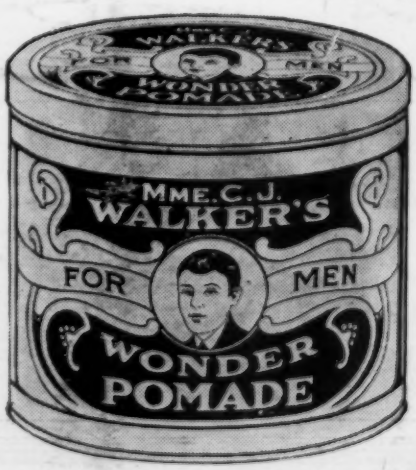

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